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BOSTON CUSTOM HOUSE TOWER IS DEDICATED

Federal, State and City Officials and Boston Business Men See Exercises Held in the Auditor's Room of the New Structure

COLLECTOR GETS KEYS

President of Chamber Presides and There Are Also Addresses by Governor Walsh, Mayor Curley and Others

Federal, state and city officials and Boston business men gathered today in the auditor's room of the new custom house for the dedication exercises under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Elmer J. Bliss, president of the chamber, presided. Addresses were made by Andrew J. Peters and Byron R. Newton, assistant secretaries of the United States treasury; Governor Walsh and Mayor Curley. The keys to the structure were presented to Edmund Billings, collector of the port, by the architect, Robert S. Peabody of Peabody & Stearns.

The original committee, made up from the old Chamber of Commerce, Boston Merchants Association and Associated Board of Trade to secure a custom house for this port, and including Jerome Jones, chairman, Elwyn G. Preston, Robert S. Peabody, Wallace L. Pierce and Andrew G. Webster, was present. Three former collectors of the port, Winslow Warren, George H. Lyman and Edwin U. Curtis, were guests. Among the women guests were Mrs. Billings, Mrs. Curley, Mrs. J. G. Stearns, Mrs. Lyman and Mrs. Warren.

Inspection of the structure followed the exercises. A number of the officials, speakers and guests were given a luncheon at the Exchange Club by the chamber. The custom house was open to inspection by ticket only for the members of the chamber during the afternoon.

Mr. Peters' Address

Mr. Peters said in part: "Boston has ever been renowned for her commercial activities, and from the first struggling efforts in colonial days until today, the commerce of our city has been one of its distinctive features."

"The port of Boston has always played an important part in the commerce of our country, and the changes and development in our trade here have kept pace with the country's development. Our commerce for the 12 months ending June 30, 1914, amounted to the huge total of \$3,785,500,000. The effect of this commerce on our nation cannot be overestimated. Today we have nine tenths of this commerce carried in foreign bottoms, and a large percentage of this carried in vessels which fly the flag of belligerent countries."

"To have so great an amount of our foreign commerce dependent upon vessels other than those flying our own flag is subjecting the commerce of this country to a great danger. Prior to the war a considerable fraction of our foreign trade was carried on in German bottoms, but since they have been withdrawn from the seas we are almost wholly dependent for the transportation of our foreign commerce upon the English flag, and I know that not only national pride but sentiments of judgment and the principles of sound economics demand that a greater proportion of our commerce should be handled in American bottoms."

"We have had a high standard of officials in our customs service, of collectors and surveyors, and I am sure the gentlemen who fill those places today fully meet the best traditions of those offices."

"Now that we have a new building, and new and enlarged docking facilities, I hope to see the commercial breadth of our city enlarged, and hope that the dedication of this custom house means the commencement of an increased commercial activity in our city, and added prosperity and happiness for our people."

Mayor Curley Speaks

Mayor Curley spoke against the ship purchase bill now before Congress, saying he hoped a different form of merchant marine bill would eventually be passed.

(Continued on page four, column two)

MERIT SYSTEM OF PAY ON BAY STATE LINE PROPOSED

Counsel for Railway Urges Arbiters to Abolish High Wage Limit Under Seniority Rules

Instead of the seniority system whereby veterans in the service of the Bay State street railway are paid certain wages and the others graded down in accordance with their length of service, James M. Swift, counsel for the railway in the wage arbitration hearings, today proposed a "merit" system. He would pay the new men a minimum wage and increase the wages of the others with their increasing years of employment. Under this plan there would be no high pay limit. Advancement would be largely a matter of merit.

Mr. Swift proposed this plan while Patrick Sheehan of Brockton, one of the organizers of the carmen's union was on the stand. Mr. Swift asked him what he thought of it, but Mr. Sheehan declined to answer on the advice of counsel. The witness had previously testified that the union was responsible for the present seniority system.

REORGANIZATION OF B. & M. PLAN NEARLY READY

Governor Walsh Sends Message to Legislature Asking Consideration of Scheme to Be Submitted by Trustees

In a special message sent to the Massachusetts House today, Governor Walsh urged the Legislature to give careful attention to a plan for reorganizing the Boston & Maine railroad which the Governor says will be presented to the legislators soon by the five federal trustees now directing the Boston & Maine's affairs.

The message follows: "In my address to the General Court on Jan. 7 I called your attention to the pressing need of legislation to enable the Boston & Maine railroad to readjust its relations with the subsidiary lines leased and operated by it, and thereby to relieve its shareholders from an intolerable situation and avert a disintegration of the system harmful alike to the public and to the leased companies."

"The trustees of the railroad will shortly present to you a request for such enabling legislation as they consider desirable and practicable; and I urge upon you the great importance of giving to their recommendations your immediate and careful attention."

Governor Walsh has been cooperating with the trustees on the Boston & Maine situation for several months. The problem that presented itself was one of making the road pay regular reasonable dividends, and this was found to be complicated by the necessity of annual payments to the security holders in the several lines leased by Boston & Maine.

Question of Initiative

Realizing that legislation for a reorganization was the preferable way to proceed, the question arose whether the Governor or the trustees should take the initiative. The Governor might have submitted a reorganization bill with a special message on the subject to the Legislature, but it was decided to let the trustees act first through a petition to the Legislature.

As the regular period for filing business for the present session has closed, a motion will have to be carried to suspend the rules of both branches to permit the petition and bill to be considered. This requires a four fifths vote in both branches. However, as the trustees are backed by the Governor in this proceeding, and there is a general feeling on Beacon Hill that a reorganization must take place to keep the road from going into bankruptcy, it is not anticipated that there will be opposition to suspending the rules and admitting the petition.

The Governor's message of today is expected to hasten consideration of the reorganization bill and it is understood that the legislative leaders will try to send it to Governor Walsh for his signature before March 1. Early in that month heavy obligations of the Boston

(Continued on page five, column three)

EXPORT TRADE PROBLEM TAKEN UP AT ST. LOUIS

John Bassett Moore Urges Abolition of Conditional Contraband and Substitution of Single List for Ship Seizures Solution

CONCERT ADVOCATED

Delegates Apprehensive of Sherman Law Complications in Proposal of Combinations in Order to Increase Exports

ST. LOUIS—Abolition of "conditional" and adoption of a "single list," in which neutrals and belligerents should cooperate in the certification of contents of cargoes, was urged here Thursday by John Bassett Moore, as the solution to the ship seizure problems. The former counselor to the state department was addressing the National Foreign Trade convention.

The future welfare of American overseas trade largely depends upon the participation in it of an increasing number of smaller manufacturers and merchants, according to W. C. Downs, United States commercial attaché for Australasia.

Mr. Downs, who was formerly an exporter and importer of many years' residence in South America, declared that with all of the facilities now offered by the government, the railroads, banks and various foreign trade organizations, there was no excuse for an American manufacturer not being able to ascertain whether his goods were suitable for any particular foreign market. The problem of getting the goods into that market could be solved largely by cooperative foreign selling organizations and export commission houses.

Combinations Advocated

Pools for fixing prices and trade combinations of other kinds were urged by W. L. Saunders of the Ingersoll-Rand Company, New York, as a means of increasing America's export business.

"There is nothing in the Sherman law which prohibits price-fixing, pools and trade combinations of American producers in selling goods for delivery abroad," he declared. "The United States government has no authority in the matter of sales made for delivery to foreign countries."

"Systematized Cooperation" was the scheme urged by H. C. Lewis, general manager of the National Paper & Type Company, of New York, for boosting the foreign trade of American manufacturers. "It is practically impossible for the small manufacturer to develop an export business by himself," he declared, "and it is almost equally difficult for the large manufacturer to develop an export business if his goods are in comparatively small demand in any one market."

Whether or not the establishment of foreign branches of American banks will be either adequate or satisfactory in the development of a foreign trade was discussed by John J. Arnold, Chicago banker. He also urged amendment to the federal banking laws whereby American banking institutions could unite with Americans interested in overseas commerce, in the capitalization of such banks.

Awakening Is Seen

Henry Howard of Boston said the greatest effect of the European war on the American chemical industry was a national awakening to the position of America in the overseas trade and its absolute dependence on other countries for products essential to American welfare.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield discussed the great opportunities for overseas trade that the war has brought American business men.

It became evident during the discussion at the convention that an effort soon would be made to determine whether the Sherman anti-trust law prohibits combination by American manufacturers and merchants in sending agents to foreign countries. Conflicting opinions on the matter were attributed to former Attorney-General Wickersham by John D. Ryan, president of the Amalgamated Copper Company, and D. E. Skinner, president of a lumber company in Washington.

Banquet Is Held

At the banquet of the convention Thursday evening James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, said that one week of the European war did more than 10 years of academic discussion to convince the American people that foreign trade is a vital element in domestic prosperity.

"No doubt remains," he continued, "that the nation is determined to see its foreign commerce safeguarded and increased. Differences of opinion relate only to methods. All parties and all elements are united in patriotic cooperation for the common end."

Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell pointed out that "The present war has opened up opportunities and should stimulate the imagination of the American business man as nothing else has done for years."



Lord Wimborne, new lord lieutenant of Ireland

RUSSIANS SAY GERMANS COULD NOT CUT LINES

While Petrograd Indicates Defeat to Austrians, Latter State Situation Unchanged — Germans Report Capturing Men

Statement From Austria

VIENNA, Jan. 22.—The official communique states that the situation is unchanged along the whole front, and only local artillery engagements have taken place.

At German Headquarters

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Headquarters report that in eastern war theater an important engagement east of Lipno ended favorably for the Germans, who captured 100 prisoners.

ALL NEW ENGLAND CAMPAIGN AIM OF ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS

Officers' Conference Here Plans Uniform Program and Address to Six State Legislatures

Boston Work Described

These Massachusetts delegates attended the hearing: Sol B. Kantor and James Solomont, Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association; David Stoneman and Samuel H. Bowsky, Congregation Adath Jeshurun of Boston; Randolph Dodge, Boston Civic Service house; Simon Sivig, Louis Levy and Jacob Dehaas, Massachusetts Sons of Israel; David A. Lowrie, Boston New Century Club.

Mr. Dodge of Boston said: "I happen to have four colonial governors in my family. I have always wanted to know not only how well the old Americans did, but also the new Americans. I, therefore, trained in Harvard College for immigration, and accepted the position of immigration secretary at the Civic Service house, which is a social settlement and school for citizenship, in order to

(Continued on page four, column five)

NO CRITICISM FOR AMBASSADOR GERARD IS LIKELY

Reported Dissatisfaction Over Presence at American Club Luncheon Gets Little Attention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—There is said to be little likelihood of the state department calling Ambassador Gerard's attention to reported dissatisfaction with his presence recently at a luncheon of the American Club in Berlin. It was said that some of the speeches were distinctly not neutral and that the ambassador in lending his presence, implied sympathy with the expressions of the speakers.

Secretary Bryan, it was learned by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, has had no word from anybody about Ambassador Gerard's presence at the luncheon. It is assumed here that Mr. Gerard did not know of the kind of a speech or speeches he was to be called upon to listen to. The ambassador, it is pointed out, has been doing excellent work in Berlin for this government as well as for the peoples whose interests this government is looking after in the German empire.

UNITED STATES SILENT AS TO DACIA SAILING

Government Gives No Formal Notice to Embassy Statement Regarding Great Britain's Attitude on Expected Seizure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Apparently it is the purpose of the American government to take no formal notice of the statement given out last night at the British embassy regarding the Dacia, and not to comment upon it informally. When asked today about the statement, Secretary Bryan said he had not seen it, which of course prevented his questioning from pursuing the matter further.

The following statement from the British embassy was issued: "In connection with the transfer of the Dacia from the German to the American flag, the British government, while anxious to avoid causing loss to the shippers of the cargo, have found it impossible to agree that the transfer, in the circumstances in which it has been effected, is valid in accordance with the accepted principles of international law."

Obligation Is Asserted

"If, therefore, the Dacia should proceed to sea and should be captured, the British government would find themselves obliged to bring the ship (apart from the cargo) before the prize court."

"It is stated that the cargo of the Dacia is to consist solely of cotton owned by American citizens. If this is so, and if the vessel should be captured, the British government will guarantee either to purchase the cargo at the price which would have been realized by the shippers if the cargo had reached its foreign destination; or, if preferred, they will undertake to forward the cotton to Rotterdam without further expense to the shippers."

From another source, it is learned that the government is pleased with that part of the statement which says that the cotton cargo of the Dacia, owned by American citizens will be taken care of in case the ship should be seized.

Ship Restrictions Seen Tighter

Public men are rather free to comment on what they incline to believe is a new British position. Originally, say these men, Great Britain seemed contented to prevent German ships, interned in ports all over the world when the war began, from sailing for their home ports; but now, it is pointed out, she seems determined, under her decision as to the Dacia, to prevent these ships from engaging in any kind of commerce while the war lasts.

The opinion was expressed here today by men who are well informed that the British attitude on the general subject of shipping appears to point toward a policy of making specific cases as fast as they come up, and postponing their final consideration as long as possible, in the hope, meanwhile, that the war will be terminated in favor of the Allies. After such a termination, say during the coming spring or summer, Great Britain according to this view, would be quite willing to make proper amends and pay all damages. Of course, while the several cases are pending the ships in question would be kept off the high seas, which is said to be the British desideratum.

The unwillingness of the American government to comment on the British embassy statement is not believed to be significant.

ONE-CAR LINES OPERATE

FORT WORTH, Texas—Competition to the 5 cent automobile service instituted recently has been encountered. Five persons have procured licenses to operate one-car lines upon the same principle as the street car companies, says the Record. The automobiles run parallel to the street car lines and charge the same fare. Two of the five applicants for licenses are women.

ALLIES CLAIM GAINS EXCEPT IN BOIS-LE-PRETRE

Official Statement From Paris Declares That Germans Are Compelled to Leave Trenches East of Rheims

CONTEST TRENCHES

Headquarters at Berlin Assert That Battle in the Vosges Northwest of Sennheim Continues

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The official communique today states that the French demolished the German earthworks in the southern Champagne, east of Rheims, compelled the Germans to evacuate their trenches and caused the explosion of an ammunition depot.

Northwest of Beaunejour the French captured, by surprise attack, three German positions, installing themselves there.

Southeast of St. Mihiel, in the forest of Apremont, the French have taken 150 meters of German trenches, repelling a counter-attack.

Northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, in Bois-le-Preire, a violent German attack retook some 20 meters of the 500 meters of trenches captured by the French on the preceding day.

In the sector of Thann, an infantry action has been in progress since the night of Jan. 19 and 20, the French progressing slowly over extremely difficult ground. Elsewhere there were artillery engagements.

Friday morning—The latest official communique states that the Germans delivered an ineffectual attack north of Notre Dame de Lorette on Thursday following a bombardment.

The French have occupied two woods, north of Beaunejour, the German counter-attacks being unsuccessful.

In the Argonne, the Germans attempted a serious attack on a salient of the French lines near St. Hubert, following a violent bombardment. They wrecked French trenches, but were repulsed.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Headquarters report a loss to the French of the trenches captured at Notre Dame de Lorette by the Germans Tuesday.

Northeast of Arras, the French attacked on both sides of the Arras-Lille high road without success.

Southwest of Berry-au-Bac, the Germans captured two French trenches and held them against fierce counter-attacks. The French attacks on positions south of St. Mihiel were repulsed.

Northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, the Germans recaptured the positions they evacuated three days ago and took four cannon and prisoners. Fighting continues for the remainder of the lost trenches. In the Vosges, northwest of Sennheim, the battle continues.

PRUSSIAN WAR MINISTER RESIGNS; ANOTHER NAMED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 22.—It is officially announced from Berlin that General von Falkenhayn has resigned his post of Prussian war minister, but remains chief of the general staff. Maj.-Gen. Wilde von Hohenborn has been promoted lieutenant-general and appointed minister for war.

PRIZE DRILLING TO TAKE PLACE AT CAMBRIDGE

Platoons of Company C of Eighth Regiment to Compete—Company I Election Soon

Competitive prize drills between the several platoons composing company C, eighth regiment, M. V. M., of Cambridge, will be held in the Cambridge armory Tuesday night, Feb. 2. This event will be out of the ordinary, in that the prize contests usually are between individual men rather than platoons. Each platoon comprises two squads and is under command and instruction of a sergeant. The chief of the winning platoon will be presented with a suitable prize inscribed with the name of the winning members.

The Everett Board of Trade has named a committee to confer with Captain Kyle of company B, M. V. M., as to the best means for cooperation between the trade organization and the militia.

Maj. William H. Perry will preside at the election ordered held by company I of Lynn Jan. 26 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Second Lieut. Philip R. Granger.

Outdoor camps of instruction are being held by the machine gun company of the eighth regiment under the direction of Lieut. Renwick at his estate in Weston. Plans are being made for housing this company at the Cambridge armory. It has a membership of about 25 men detailed from the various companies of the regiment.

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Art and Literature—	Joy of success after a hard struggle
Dwight C. Sturges' etchings..... 4	State efforts for unemployed..... 7
Army and Navy Orders..... Page 4	Music and Theaters—
Business and Finance..... Page 12-13	Cecilia concert..... 8
Stock market quotations	Political Events—
United States trade balance	European war situation..... 1
New York Central financing	What future of French parties may be
Weather report	Indirect rule policy in North Nigeria..... 2
Editorials..... Page 16	Socialist plans for peace are shown..... 3
South Americans in North America	Reichstag head gives aims of German
Prohibition sentiment in the Senate	Nation..... 3
The geologist as civic servant	Real Estate, Shipping, Sailings..... Page 11
Changing the national constitution	Special Articles—
Boston children's museum	Editorial comment..... 8
Enforcement of the immigration law	Sporting..... Page 14
The Gulf intercoastal canal	Western conference aquatics
Federal legislative reference bureau	Jurisdiction raised in ball suit
Pan-Pacific conference opportune	Coleman gets billiard record
General News—	The Home Forum..... Page 15
Status of Dacia case..... 1	When Parliament first met at West-
Writer tells how British fare at front..... 3	minster
Household and Fashions..... Page 6	
Dishes that are made from leftovers	

Joy of success after a hard struggle	State efforts for unemployed..... 7
Music and Theaters—	Cecilia concert..... 8
Political Events—	European war situation..... 1
What future of French parties may be	Indirect rule policy in North Nigeria..... 2
Socialist plans for peace are shown..... 3	Reichstag head gives aims of German
Nation..... 3	Real Estate, Shipping, Sailings..... Page 11
Special Articles—	Editorial comment..... 8
Sporting..... Page 14	Western conference aquatics
Jurisdiction raised in ball suit	Coleman gets billiard record
The Home Forum..... Page 15	When Parliament first met at West-
minster	

Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

WHAT FUTURE OF THE FRENCH PARTIES MAY BE

Parliamentarian Offers Views as to Claims Each Group Will Make at Close of War—No Hostility Toward Any Section

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France.—To ask a Frenchman at the close of the year 1914 what he thinks about the future of the political parties in France, writes M. de Monzie, former member of the Barthou ministry, for The Christian Science Monitor, is to invite him to look back on the past and prompt him to a retrospective confession not devoid of sorrow. The mass of the people have at present only one opinion of political parties. They would fain say of them what the great Burke said of the discussion on metaphysics: "I hate the very sound of those words."

All that is or seems to be amiss in the organization of the national defense is ascribed to political parties. The "men in the trenches" are vaguely hostile to the parliamentary form of government, seeing only its lack of foresight and of continuity. This hostility is not directed toward any particular group. It is general, but is nevertheless more especially directed against those men who have been longest in power. Thus the Radical party is apt to be held responsible for almost everything that is wrong, and accused of having adopted the policy of the Tory caucus, which cares nothing for the country, and says only, "Our business is to win the elections." Clerical resentment has found expression in whispered words, but words that will carry. "It is more difficult, you see, to turn out the Prussians than the monks," wrote some irate anonymous correspondents to M. Aristide Briand last September. This incident, as yet unpublished, shows the feeling which is widespread among the militant Roman Catholics. M. Paul Bourget, in his weekly article, expresses this in philosophical style. The profound silence which the war imposes on those who but yesterday were adversaries does not prevent the dispute between Clericals and Radicals from going on in an undertone. At the first mention of peace, the whippers will break out into a tumult. History will be pulled to pieces to furnish the irreconcilable parties with arguments. "We triumphed; thanks to faith." "No, indeed; it is thanks to the proletariat." "Pardon! the bloc prevailed." When the final victory is won the claimants to credit will be many.

Where Credit Will Go

If the country does not awaken to all this, the morrow of the war will be sullied, not only by inquiries into individual responsibilities, but also by the competition of groups of men trying to take to themselves the glory won by our armies. As a race, we are fond of retrospection. We classify ourselves rather according to our historical opinions than according to our opinions on political economy. A Protectionist and a Free-trader may work together amicably in the same group; not so a worshipper of Joan of Arc with one of her detractors. If, true to our custom, we discuss the antecedents of the war instead of its consequences, there may be reason to believe that the French will again divide into groups much resembling those now in existence.

Experience will merely have modified the ideas of the former parties. The Socialist party, for instance, will be rid of puerile internationalism and find itself brought back to the doctrine of nationalities and revolutionary patriotism and freed from the formalism with which the German Social democracy had encumbered its tactics and propaganda. The adherents of the other Republican factions will have also learnt the lesson and will be more inclined to unite than to separate. As for the Liberals and Clerical Monarchists, they will most likely take up their former positions and return each to his post for the attack with more ardor than before the great fight, in which they have recovered their full civil rights.

A New Standard

That is what will happen if the war has not changed our customs nor our methods. And there are those who predict that nothing will be changed. But these are pessimistic prophets and pessimistic hypotheses. As for me, I hold the contrary opinion. I believe in true victory, in the victory which will widen frontiers, hearts, and political parties. Whatever may be the resistance encountered, whatever may be the survival of routine and the counter-attack of a mistaken past, the conflict which has set civilization against civilization, and raised every problem will have had the effect of establishing among men a new standard in place of the former one. Men and ideas will no longer be weighed in the scales of the constituency, but in the scales of the world.

Worldwide expansion being unquestionably conditional upon internal force, there will be, it seems to me, no more politics based on retrospective polemics, Clericalism, anti-Clericalism, Liberalism, Radicalism, none of these usual expressions will any longer stand for so many forms of thought. The great work will be to set the country up again, to raise it to the height of its victory, to give it a larger population and an industrial activity and financial organization sufficient to perpetuate the result of its military triumph. To solve this problem

some will look to centralized authority, and others to an organized democratic system.

M. Charles Maurras

If, the former will say, Germany has been able to grow to such exaggerated proportions, it is thanks to the principle of order which ruled her public life. Her foresight and military preparedness were the direct result of a continuity of action which could only be assured by the government of a country where men and things are all under a hierarchy. Let us then institute on our side the same principles, this same hierarchy and authority. This argument, which is that of the great writer, M. Charles Maurras, and of his royalists, will evidently, after the war, have many adherents who will not necessarily all be royalists, but who will uphold the rejuvenated idea of rational theocracy.

Facing them, the royalists of yesterday, who will have pulled themselves together, will try to prove that, in France, as in England, there is a way of organizing democracy so as to insure continuity. They will hasten to expunge from the old program all that experience has condemned, all that which is out of date or which is too idealistic or too abstract. It will be all the easier to constitute the factions of the parti de gauche into one single party, as the more advanced will have gone back and the more moderate will have moved forward. By its participation in the governmental and national work, Socialism will have lost its characteristics of uncompromising opposition. On the other hand, the moderate party, seeing the feats accomplished by the people, will deem it their duty to place greater confidence in that people. Out of the war will grow a systematized corporation of syndicalism which will emancipate the highly deserving working class, prepare for the proper recognition of technical competence, and meet the strong feeling against an all-pervading parliamentarism which is general throughout the country.

New Resources

On the other hand, it must also be considered that the necessity of reconstructing financial life in France will impose the obligation of looking for new resources. The democratic party will formulate its policy in accordance with the plans best calculated to furnish the treasury with these resources. Monopolies, taxes on capital, social participation in privileged exploitations, these will most likely be the essential clauses of this policy. But it will not be sustained by hatred, inspired by the desire to oppose such or such a class of citizens in their interests and convictions. One may rest assured that party antagonism will no longer exclude the fundamental compact of esteem and respect which has been cemented for the past five months on the fields of battle, and which, in spite of all attempts to prevent it, will remain the eternal heritage of this meeting of Frenchmen in a common bond of purpose.

CONTEST TO HELP KNOWLEDGE OF BRITISH EMPIRE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON.—To encourage a broader and more thorough knowledge of the British empire the council of the Royal Colonial Institute decided last year to organize a competition in essay writing, the subject being: "In what sense can an empire prove itself to be great." The competition was divided into two sections, one prize of £20 being open to undergraduates of any university in the United Kingdom, and two prizes of £20 and £10 being offered to pupils, either boys or girls, in any school of the United Kingdom, not above 19 years of age.

There has been a good response from the universities and various schools, with the result that N. A. Turner-Smith, of the University of Edinburgh, has been awarded the prize of £20. His essay will be published in an issue of the United Empire, the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute. The school prizes have been won by Miss B. J. H. Rowe of Bournemouth high school for girls, and Miss H. Beighton of Kings College school, Wimbledon.

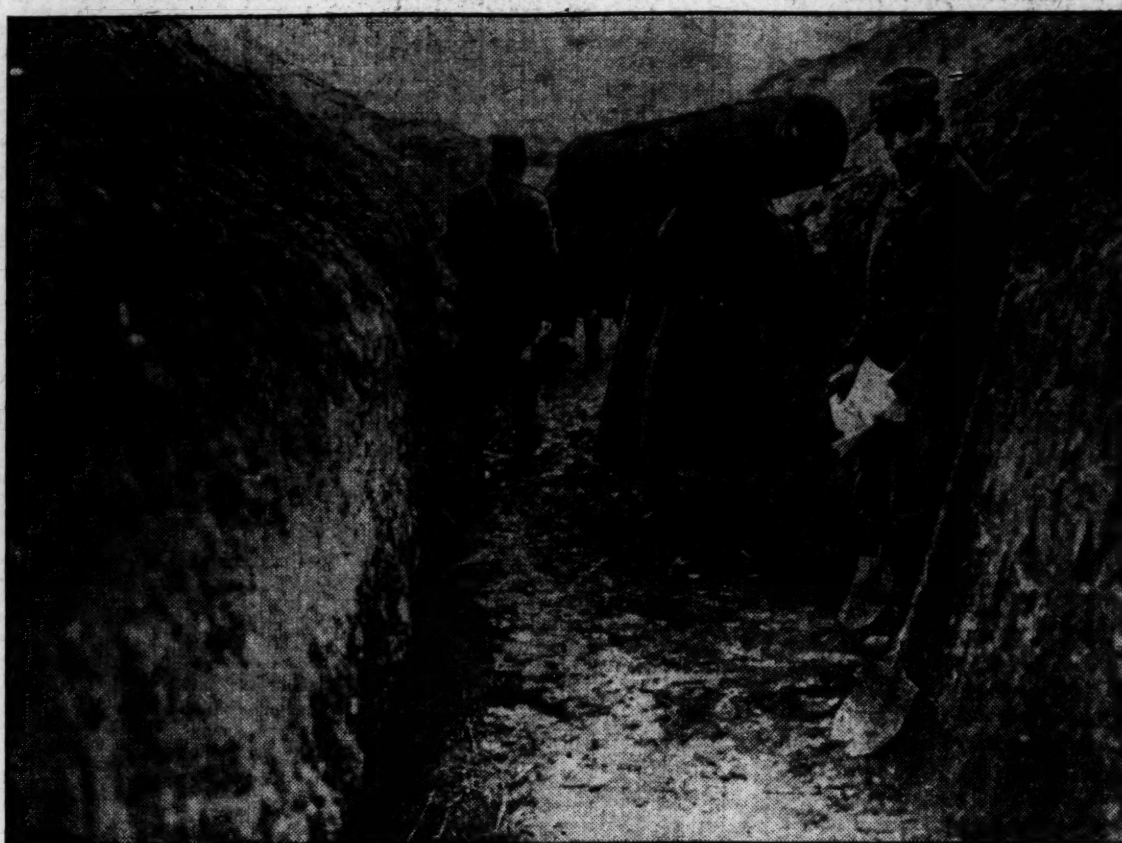
GERMAN ATTITUDE FOR SMALL STATES NOW SUITS DUTCH

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The Dutch Liberal paper Nieuwe Courant writes: It is pleasant to note that in Germany itself the threats and contemptuous remarks regarding small states, the result of the jingoism which has seized a section of the German people under the leadership of certain German writers and scientists, are being more and more condemned.

The question of the greatest importance for us at the present moment is which of the two opposing currents will in the long run gain the upper hand.

For however important may be the resistance of enlightened publicists, of many learned men of letters, of broad-minded industrial and commercial men and of a number of political leaders, it must not be forgotten that the current to which Lasson's recent utterances give expression is a very powerful one and that it must be the strongest wish of Germany's small neighbors that the opposition against it in Germany itself may grow vigorously.



(Copyright by Sport and General)
French trench in the Argonne

EGYPTIAN PRINCE SEES PROSPERITY IN RULE OF BRITISH

Writer in London Paper Says Country Will Step Out as Nation Free From Turkish Rule

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON.—In a letter to the Times, Prince Said Mahmud Ali Halim says that all Egyptians will realize what the new regime just introduced into Egypt means to them, namely, that state of prosperity and contentment which had been denied to them before the foundation of British influence in Egypt.

Egypt, he says, will now step out as a nation, free from the Oriental despotism of the Turk. All Egyptians are fully aware what England has done for them; they know that at the time when their country was in very desperate straits it was England who rescued her from the state of bankruptcy and ruin which the Turkish misrule in Egypt had brought upon her.

"Thanks to England," the Prince continues, "Egypt has once more become prosperous, and can now look forward to the time when she can take her place among the nations of the world. I am sure every Egyptian will do his best to help forward the good work which England is doing for Egypt, and will feel thankful to the latter country, for that at last Egypt has become freed from that corrupt, Germanized country Turkey, which has betrayed the holy trust which all Mussulmans had placed in her by becoming a tool of Germany, whose ruler only a few years ago preached against the Islamic religion in Africa."

"With Great Britain's help, Egypt, the mother of civilization, will once more raise her head. All Egyptians will rejoice in the thought that England, the friend of the weak and the oppressed, is guarding the interests of their beloved native country and helping her on toward a glorious future."

DUTCH PLAN FOR NAVAL ESTIMATES MEETS APPROVAL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The report lately issued shows that in the discussions by the committee of the Second Chamber on the naval estimates for 1915, the waiting attitude adopted by the minister in regard to new construction was fairly generally approved.

The announcement that the naval bill would be submitted to a closer examination in the departments concerned received commendation. Undoubtedly there would be lessons to draw from the present war which would exercise a certain influence on the decisions regarding the provision of naval material. In this respect there could be no fixed policy.

Meantime many members desired to point out that this prudence must not lead to the country's falling still further behind with respect to the naval program. A waiting attitude need in no way aggravate the position, because the building of small naval units might in any case be proceeded with. It had, therefore, caused some anxiety that no sum was now being demanded for this purpose, the more so because the delay so often experienced in the building and delivery of ships made this postponement specially serious.

GERMANS TAX GOODS IN BELGIAN TOWN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—The Telegraaf announces that according to the German commandant at Hasselt, on and after Jan. 1 the following taxes will be payable monthly: 25c. per chicken, 1f. per calf, 5f. per cow, 10f. per horse. It is understood that these taxes are also to be imposed on various villages in the provinces of Limburg and Antwerp.

OWNERS OF SHIPS IN BRITAIN NEED LICENSE TO SELL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON.—The Board of Trade in a recent notification calls attention to the order in council just issued relating to the export of ships, and points out that it will now be necessary to obtain a license before any British ship can be exported to any non-British destination, i. e., transferred to alien owners. Owners, therefore, who contemplate selling ships to aliens should make application for a license to the commissioners of customs.

It is important for national reasons, the notification adds, that his Majesty's government should be previously informed of any projected transfers of British ships to alien flags, whether within or without the United Kingdom, and any British shipowner who may be contemplating such a transfer should consult the Board of Trade as early as possible.

GERMAN SOCIETY DETAILS FRENCH TERRITORY HELD

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—According to the Berliner Tageblatt the Paris Statistical Society has made the following announcement with regard to the French territory occupied by the Germans.

On Nov. 15 one French province (Ardennes) was entirely occupied by the Germans, and nine others partially, namely 50 per cent of the Aisne, 12 per cent of the Marne, 25 per cent of the Meurthe, 30 per cent of the Meuse, 70 per cent of the Nord, 10 per cent of the Oise, 25 per cent of the Pas de Calais, 16 per cent of the Somme, 2 per cent of the Vosges. The territory thus occupied amounts in all to 2,100,000 hectares, 3.7 per cent of the surface of France.

According to the census of 1911 the population of the occupied territory amounts to 3,255,000 persons, namely to 8.2 per cent of the entire population. The current value of the provinces occupied by the enemy amounts to 1,9,500,000,000 and the "inner value" to 14,300,000,000.

GIFTS TO CHILDREN OF IRISH SOLDIERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Sixty-three cases of gifts from the children of the United States to the children of Irish soldiers and sailors recently arrived in Dublin. They were received by the relief committee of the local government board and were unpacked and sorted out by voluntary workers, these ladies being assisted by members of the staff of the custom house, where a large room was set aside for the purpose.

Speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, one of the workers remarked that there was little indication to show where the gifts came from, but certainly Ohio and Illinois were represented. Useful garments of all sorts formed the greater proportion of the presents, but there were also many toys and all, after being repacked, were handed over to the committees in Dublin and sent to those who, in all parts of the country, are helping the families of the Irish soldiers and sailors. The parcels were all repacked and despatched the week before Christmas so as to reach the children by Christmas day.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXPORTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—During the month of September the total value of all fruit shipped from South Africa was £1226, of which oranges were valued at £1010. During this same month England took from South Africa 900,000 pounds of oats, 34,258,600 pounds of maize, and 203,132 sheep skins. Other goods amongst the exports were: Bales of wool, 1738; tallow, 225,400 pounds; goat skins, 169,910, and ox and cow skins, 24,685.

'HOLY WAR' NAMED GREAT STROKE BY BERLIN EDUCATOR

Prof. Theodor Schiemann Says Edict Brought Arabian Chiefs to Obedience

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—In the course of a lecture on the "Holy War" delivered recently in connection with the German Asiatic Society by Prof. Theodor Schiemann, a well-known professor of history at the Berlin University, the lecturer remarked that for the Muhammadan every war against the adherents of other faiths was holy, but that the present conflict struck a note peculiar to itself.

For the first time Turkey was fighting without the ballast of her own Christian vassals and provinces, which had always proved a hindrance rather than a help to her in her wars against those who adhered to other religions, and for the first time also the whole of Islam had rallied round Turkey.

Another wonder which had attended the proclamation of the "Holy War" was that the quarrels which divided Islam were suddenly extinguished, or else driven completely into the background, with the result that the Arabian chiefs, whom England had often so cleverly played off against Turkey, were today rendering unquestioned obedience to the Caliph, and even the Emir of Afghanistan had undertaken to carry the banner of revolt to India.

Gen. Imhoff Pascha, who joined in the discussion which followed, designated the Fetwa, which had proclaimed the "Holy War" a masterpiece of style and of policy; thus, for instance, the word "unfaithful" had been cleverly avoided.

With regard to the effect of the "Holy War," General Imhoff remarked that despite the fact that it was not possible to make full use of the million Muhammadans in the modern tactical sense, their attacks in various hostile territories, such as the Caucasus, Egypt and Morocco, and the unrest which they would be able to stir up in their opponents' colonial possessions, would, nevertheless, suffice to keep back considerable bodies of English, Russian and French troops from the European theatre of war, and would thus exercise an extremely important influence on the general situation.

NORWAY NAMES MEN TO ATTEND DANISH MEETING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—As already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, a Socialistic conference will be held in Copenhagen on the 17th and 18th of January where four delegates from each of the neutral countries, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland, Italy and America, will meet. The invitation has been issued by the socialist organizations of Scandinavia and Holland.

Norway will be represented by Magnus Nilssen, member of the Storting, J. Vidnes, editor of the Socialdemokraten in Christiania, the leading socialistic paper of Norway, Ole O. Lian, the president of the Norwegian socialistic organization, and its chief secretary, Sverre Iversen.

The details of the program are not yet decided, but the main object of the conference is to agree upon some mutual action directed towards terminating the war.

DESIGN ADOPTED FOR KING'S GIFT TO ENGLISH CITY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

YORK, Eng.—For the new Cap of Maintenance which the King is presenting to York, the estates committee of the corporation have adopted a design prepared by the York School of Arts and Crafts which is said to be, as far as can be ascertained, a reproduction of the cap of the fourteenth century period when the first one was presented to the city. Instructions have been given for the drawing to be forwarded to the King for approval.

The Cap of Maintenance is a head covering bestowed by King Richard II. upon the official appointed to carry the city sword, who wears it on all state occasions, not uncovering even in the presence of royalty.

It is doubtful whether the present cap is the original one presented by King Richard II. It is known to have undergone repairs, the last in 1579, and is now certainly very old and dilapidated in appearance.

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EFFECT ON ITALY OF EAST COAST RAID EXTENSIVE

Member of Chamber Points Out That Many Cities on Italian Coast Are Exposed—Critical Comment on Bombardment

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy.—Referring to the bombardment of the towns on the east coast of England, a member of the Italian Chamber said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the effect of the bombardment on the relations of Italy in the European conflict, will be more far-reaching than was at first imagined.

With our wealthiest city and several of our larger cities peculiarly exposed, he continued, and with France and England with a preponderating naval force, if not in the Mediterranean, at least in a position to reach the Mediterranean in a few days, any move on the part of the government favoring the central monarchies, now that such a precedent has been established, would expose these cities to danger, and would cause serious risk of a revolution.

It is indeed safe to say that, after the violation of Belgian neutrality, the bombardment of the English cities is the greatest political error made by Germany.

The Tribuna points out that the attacks on the open maritime cities of the English coast, which adds to the list of violations committed in this war against international rights and humanitarian principles, constitute, in fact, a grave precedent, particularly for a country such as Italy, which, unlike England and Germany, has many of her largest and richest cities scattered along her extensive coasts, and which can have no other protection than that of a large fleet always in readiness. This lesson of the war for us should not be forgotten.

STRICTER MEASURES TAKEN IN BELGIUM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The stricter measures taken by the German authorities as regards communications between Holland and Belgium, which make it almost impossible to pass the frontier, are, it is explained from the German side, due to the idea that the postal service between Holland and Belgium may be used to convey reports which would be detrimental to Germany.

All foreign postal communication with Belgium has been cut off except a restricted service with Germany. The granting of passes has been stopped for the same reason.

(Advertisement)

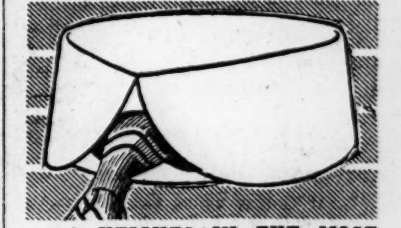
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News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

INDIRECT RULE POLICY USED IN NORTH NIGERIA

Details of Plan to Educate Natives in Government Affairs Described in Report From Governor-General to Secretary

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON—A report on the administration of the protectorate of Northern Nigeria has been supplied to the colonial secretary by the governor-general, Sir F. D. Lugard. In this report he describes the policy of indirect rule which he introduced with the object of educating the natives to take an effective and responsible share in the government of the country.

Where native laws and customs were found not to be oppressive to the individual they were retained, and on the other hand the introduction of laws and methods of procedure which, though suitable to Europeans, were not indispensible to the welfare of the native, was avoided. Every effort was also made to do away with the grave abuses, the tyranny and extortion which marked the native administration.

The native judges in the districts receive salaries at the rate of from £60 to £300 per annum, these salaries being sufficiently large in the opinion of the governor-general to raise the alkalai (judges) above the temptation to accept bribes. The district headmen do not all receive fixed salaries, but are entitled to a percentage of the total taxes collected in their districts, generally 25 per cent. In the same way the village heads receive 15 per cent generally of the taxes they collect. District headmen receive from £150 to £1000 per annum, and a village head from £25 to £150 per annum.

The good effect of securing to the native official a regular source of income has been incalculable, and the principal emirs, such as those of Sokoto, Bornu and Kano, though at first somewhat shy of accepting a civil list, have now become quite enthusiastic supporters of the system. They recognize that every native who formerly held a position of responsibility in time of peace or war, is still entrusted with congenial work, though he is a member of a subject race.

Native Judges Better

On the other hand, the peasantry now appreciate the payment of taxes, on a scale which varies little from year to year, which are calculated on a basis understandable to the individual and regarding the amount of which they have, through their village heads, opportunity of appeal if the assessment is, in their opinion, unfair. It may probably now be said that at least 75 per cent of the total population of the Moslem states are directly interested in maintaining the existing method of government.

Provided that the native judges are free from bribery and corruption, it is probable that they can administer justice more efficiently than European officials, even when the latter are conversant with the language of the litigants. It has, fortunately, been found possible to entrust this work to an increasing extent to a native judiciary, which is now fairly well paid and can probably with truth be said to be honest and impartial. In former days the alkalai had no fixed stipends, and depended for their livelihood on the generosity of the reigning emir, or on the fees collected in their own courts. In such circumstances it could hardly be expected that the courts would be efficient, or free from bribery and corruption.

Dealing with the steps taken by the government to regulate the conditions under which the land in Nigerian territories may be occupied, Sir F. Lugard says it was seen that the native had always regarded the land possessed by the community to be vested in the office of the emir, clan chief, village leaders or head of a family, as the case might be, and the idea of individual possession of land as in Europe was found to be at variance with his idea of the requirements of his tribe. In addition to this, the native apparently assumed that he had a hereditary right to occupy sufficient land to support himself and his family so long as he conformed to the laws and customs of his tribe.

It was, therefore, thought expedient for the government to accept these two principles in regard to the occupation of land in Northern Nigeria, and to embody them in a proclamation named "The Land and Native Rights Proclamation." By this law a native is entitled to occupy his land so long as he pays his contributions to the revenues of the state.

NETHERLANDS WAR LOAN ANNOUNCED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
THE HAGUE, Holland—The Second Chamber of the States General passed the financial estimates on Dec. 23. The following day the department of finance issued the prospectus for the voluntary loan of £275,000,000.

It is stated that the Netherlands bank will in the case of advances on the voluntary loan scrip be satisfied with a margin of 5 per cent, but should the loan be a forced one, a margin of 20 per cent will probably be required. The interest on advances on the voluntary loan will provisionally be 5 per cent and 6 per cent on advances made on the forced loan scrip.

VALUE OF THRIFT EMPHASIZED BY BANK OFFICIALS

Edinburgh Savings Bank Managers Hold General Meeting to Hear Annual Report

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The annual general meeting of the managers of the Edinburgh Savings Bank has just been held.

Mr. Harrison, who submitted the annual report, the text of which has already been published, said that the people of Edinburgh and Leith had been sobered by the greatness of the issue that lay before the country and in the investment of their money were trusting things that were sure.

In Edinburgh and Leith there was a population of 400,000, and over 90,000 were depositors in the Edinburgh Savings Bank. On an average each of these 90,000 depositors trusted the bank to the extent of nearly £40, not because the bank offered big interest but on account of the security that it was able to put forward, the best security the world could put forward—the credit of the United Kingdom.

The lord provost, who moved the adoption of the report, said that the funds of the bank, including government stock, were well over £5,000,000. It was interesting to note that the penny banks continued to prosper so well, and the lord provost said he wished to take that opportunity of emphasizing the very great importance of thrift at the present time.

Duncan Millar, M.P., said he was very glad to learn that the people of Edinburgh kept their heads so well. There was only a run on the bank for one day, and it was eminently satisfactory that in their capital they had returned to the normal state of affairs. It was an indication that there was no large amount of need or unemployment. It rather looked as if the war had been a direct encouragement to save.

RAID ON BRITISH COAST DEPLORED BY DUTCH PAPER

Further Discussion Says That Regulations Concerning Attacks Should Be Enforced

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
THE HAGUE, Holland—A further discussion in the Dutch Algemeen Handelsblad on the bombardment of the British coast says: "The German fleet bombarded not only Hartlepool, which is protected by a fort, but the well-known watering place of Scarborough.

We do not think the latter place has permanent fortifications. The attack was not directed against fortifications and a landing was not intended, but the town itself, its buildings and its non-combatant citizens suffered.

No one familiar with the accurate aim of the modern naval guns and knowing that the shells fell in the most populous parts of the town can doubt the object of the attack.

It is well to take note of deeds of war like this. We cannot imagine their finding general sympathy even in the country whose fleet committed them, but the only means of putting an end to them is that they should be actually prohibited by international treaties and the regulations concerning them strictly enforced by all authorities. Attacks upon non-combatants may be a method of warfare.

We do not believe for a moment that the German commanders attacked British women and children for revenge or pleasure; we do not think them inhuman. But nevertheless they have adopted methods which arouse abhorrence and indignation throughout the world.

TASMANIA SAID TO HOLD FUTURE AS IRON CENTER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
HOBART, Tasmania—During the recent conference of premiers held in Melbourne, the prime minister brought under notice the necessity for the Federal government to enter upon the manufacture of iron and steel in Tasmania, to supply rails for defense purposes, and for general requirements.

On behalf of Tasmania the premier put in an application for the establishment of works in that state, pointing out that near the river Tamar, and on the Blythe river, North West coast, there were iron deposits which experts had stated excelled in flux, and were equal in metallic contents to anything in the world, and sufficient in quantity to supply all the possible needs of Australia for the next 20 to 30 years.

He had also placed an option with the Federal government to supply them, with a two years' notice, with 10,000 electrical horsepower at £2 per unit. Considering the abundance of ore, the plentiful supply of lime, the abundance of carbon, the deep water port and the unlimited amount of electrical energy, there was little doubt, said Mr. Earle, that Tasmania must be the future iron manufacturing center of the Commonwealth.

WRITER TELLS HOW THE BRITISH FARE AT FRONT

Despatch From Eye Witness Outlines Conditions on the Immediate Battle Line and Behind It—Presents Distributed

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In a despatch received from Eye Witness, an interesting account is given of the distribution of Christmas presents at the front. On Christmas day, Eye Witness writes, every officer and man in the field received two most acceptable gifts. From the King and Queen came a card, and from Her Royal Highness, Princess Mary's soldiers and sailors Christmas fund came a present. As can be imagined, he continues, the distribution of parcels in addition to the immense amount of warm clothing and other gifts for the troops was no easy task, but the organization of the transport, the supply and the railway service were sufficient to cope with the problem.

All the Christmas traffic was handled by means of a special staff with officers stationed at the bases and rail heads. Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent any loss enroute of the presents of the Princess Mary's fund. They were conveyed in closed vans locked by letterlocks on which the key-word was known only to certain officers. Some of the vans were also tied up with barbed wire. This great precaution nearly led to disaster in one case. The receiving officer had either forgotten or not received the opening word "Noel," and could not get the van opened until he had it hauled at the fastening with a motor lorry. In regard to the King and Queen's cards, the chief difficulty surmounted was to insure delivery on one day to units scattered at bases, at advance bases on the lines of communication and in the trenches. Many units also were actually moving.

Needs Supplied

The writer then goes on to give an interesting if unexpected account, of the chief needs of the troops actually in the fighting line. A certain amount has been said, he writes, about the hardships under which the troops are fighting which are, of course, mostly incidental to the conduct of a winter campaign. On the other hand, everything possible has been done to mitigate the rigors of service under such conditions. The troops are fed as no army in the field has been fed before. Both from private and public sources they are furnished with every imaginable kind of garment. Materially our soldiers want for nothing which it is possible to give them in the circumstances. Morally they are in very good heart and contented, but there is one thing which nearly all of them refer to when asked, and that is the lack of means of making a "cheerful noise," or in other words the dearth of mouth organs. When the men are collected in the burrows and dug-outs behind the firing line in the long dull evenings when nothing happens, any musical instrument for the performance of a solo or the accompaniment of a song, is much prized.

It would probably be gratifying, Eye Witness continues, to thousands of kind-hearted people at home who have sent out luxuries for the soldiers to learn that there was no lack of Christmas fare for them. At every regimental headquarters could be seen piles of plum pudding, chocolate and other luxuries. Of Christmas plum puddings alone, over 80 tons reached the different rail heads between Dec. 24 and 26.

Behind Line of Action

The country immediately in rear of the fighting line, the writer goes on, has a strange life of its own. In the low-lying district south of the Lys, there is an extraordinary number of isolated farm houses and small clusters of cottages rather than villages, dotted thickly over the flat expanse of plowed fields. Except where the shelling has been very severe, the inhabitants remain, till the soil, and live side by side with our soldiers, who take up every yard of space in the buildings, leaving the inhabitants just so much accommodation as they absolutely require.

The large square farm houses, the writer says in conclusion, are most useful for billeting purposes. These are generally built round a courtyard. The first thing our men do on taking over is to start "swabbing," to use a barrack-room term, and they then settle down to a life of comparative ease amid the pigs, the chickens and the children, until their turn comes again to man the trenches. When they come off duty again a hot meal is ready for them, dry blankets are served out, and they settle down to sleep round the stoves in the houses.

SOUTH AFRICA NEEDS OVERALLS
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—Practically all the overalls imported into South Africa have been supplied by Germany and the United States. Three styles are stocked by wholesale merchants and retailers, viz., boiler suits, in one garment; two-piece suits, jacket with pockets and trousers; and ordinary overalls, trousers with pockets, bib and shoulder strap. There seems to be an opening in South Africa for British manufacturers of these articles, to be supplied retail from 5s. to 9s. 6d.

GERMANS RECEIVE A SQUARE DEAL IN FRENCH CAMP

Delegate of International Committee of Red Cross Says Conditions Are Correct

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The international committee of the Red Cross Society in Geneva recently forwarded to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung the following report from one of its delegates as to the treatment of German prisoners of war in France: "I have visited the prisoners' camps at Blaye, Montauban, Albierville, Rouen, St. Etienne, Le Puy, Clermont and Aurillac, and can testify that the treatment accorded German prisoners of war was everywhere correct.

All the arrangements for their housing, clothing and maintenance must be designated as ample. The use of the German language is not forbidden. The exchange of letters with their relatives and the reception of postal packets is permitted. The prisoners, but a restriction has been introduced in the case of certain camps to the effect that only one letter of two pages may be despatched each week, whilst in the case of others two may be sent. With this exception the same ministerial provisions prevail in all the camps.

The disquieting rumors circulated in the German and Swiss press with regard to the treatment of German prisoners in Clermont-Ferrand are unfounded; according to these the camp in question was in an unhealthy situation, and a German officer imprisoned there had been ill-treated. From an examination conducted by a French doctor it appeared that the German prisoners who were encamped there for a time, together with French soldiers, and who have since been transferred elsewhere, were correctly treated, and that the assertion with regard to the ill-treatment of a German officer was untrue.

The sanitary conditions of the camp, which is situated in the mountains and is still occupied by French soldiers, are by no means of an unfavorable nature.

LARGE TIMBER SUPPLY AVAILABLE FOR BRITISH USE

Committee of Inquiry Finds Canada and Newfoundland Well Able to Meet Demands

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The board of trade and the board of agriculture and fisheries issued reports recently on pit timber, the supplies of which have been largely curtailed since the outbreak of the war. The annual consumption of such timber in Great Britain approaches 4,500,000 tons, of which less than 1,000,000 is home grown.

In pursuance of the efforts to secure supplies from other sources than the Baltic, a commission of inquiry was sent to Canada and Newfoundland. The general effect of the reports of the commission is to show that plentiful supplies of suitable timber are available in Canada and Newfoundland, and that they could be placed upon the market in this country at a price which, having regard to present conditions, would probably not be regarded as unreasonable.

The report also states that it would appear that the imports of pitwood from France and Portugal could be still further increased to a large extent.

As the result of the inquiry regarding home resources undertaken by the forestry branch of the board of agriculture and fisheries, it is stated that "extraordinary" fellings would provide a year's supply of pitwood in England and Wales, and that the United Kingdom holds one and a half year's supply. The data have been obtained from 183 estates, representing 249,846 acres of woodland, or approximately 13 per cent of the total area of woods in England and Wales.

Based on the quantities in the woodlands inspected, it is estimated that normal fellings in England and Wales would yield 380,000 tons of pitwood "extraordinary" fellings, 3,410,000 tons, and that the total volume of pitwood in the woods is 7,870,000 tons.

SOCIALIST PLANS FOR PEACE ARE SHOWN IN ORGAN

Leading Men and Women in Germany and Austria Tell Labour Leader How Mediation May Be Effected

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The Labour Leader, the weekly Socialist organ, publishes a large number of messages from representative European Socialists and others. The following messages have been received from German and Austrian Socialists: Karl Kauteky of Germany writes:

No annexations and a far-going disarmament, these may well be the poles of the present peace policy of the International. No annexations: that means no alterations in the boundaries of the states on the basis of the right of conquest, but the right to make changes by the entire free autonomy of the nations must not be diminished: the way for deliberation must not be barred to any suppressed nation in consequence of this. And disarmament: that means a general restriction of army and navy budgets mutually agreed upon. Such a measure would restrict considerably the desire for new wars, but would also form the means of indemnifying to some extent at least the nations for the enormous sacrifices which the war places upon them and to make possible for them after its termination a speedy economical recovery.

Eduard Bernstein sends to the Labour Leader as a Christmas message the concluding paragraph of an article which he had published in the Leipziger Volkszeitung of Nov. 17, protesting against the gospel preached even in some Social-Democratic circles, that the British nation is the foe of the German people, to be fought with special hatred. "He who believes that it is necessary to excite rage and hatred in order to conduct the war with proper force, does not give a good character to his own people, nor to the cause for which he fights. Unless a sense of duty does not itself kindle the necessary enthusiasm, unless a conviction of justice does not ennoble the war passion, victory is not likely to be brought about by other means. . . . In the midst of the cruelties of war Socialists have, as their symbol, the sublimest woman of the drama of all time, the Antigone of Sophocles, and as a watchword, the wonderful saying which this splendid woman threw into the face of an enraged tyrant regardless of the peril of destruction, 'I am here not to hate, but to love.' To all friends who maintain unshaken the principle of the solidarity of the people I send my greetings."

In the course of her message Frida Perlen writes that women could work to build anew the civilization which was being trampled under foot on the battlefield. When the war was over the belligerent nations would need each other for trade, and for art, which were truly international. They could not surround their countries with barbed wire. They would become poorer if they ceased that mutual exchange of work and ideas, therefore women must preach reconciliation.

Franz E. von Furth writes that women were innocent of this war. "For," she continues, "in none of the warring countries were we offered the possibility of sharing in the discussion of political questions and in the decision of peace and war. . . . We do not preach race hatred; on the contrary, we realize that only by an improved understanding of the life of other people, only by an unenvying recognition of the merits of the world come, over and above national consciousness stands humanity."

FRENCH BANKS AND MORATORIUM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—The Comptoir National d'Escompte, the Credit Lyonnais, the Societe Generale, the Credit Industriel et Commercial, the Union Parisienne, and the Banque Suiasse et Francaise have decided not to avail themselves of the limitations provided by the moratorium for the repayment of deposits and current accounts, and revert to the regulations in force prior to Aug. 1, 1914.

TEMPS FAVORS THE PARLIAMENT UNITY SHOWN AT OPENING

French Paper Asserts That Such a Union Cannot Be Weakened or Dissolved

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The French press comments very favorably on the unity which the French Chamber and the Senate have manifested on the occasion of the recent opening of Parliament. The speeches of MM. Antonin Dubost and Paul Deschanel have created a very favorable impression.

The Temps quotes with appreciation the phrase of M. Viviani, "the imperishable unity of the Parliament, the nation and the army." This union, proceeds the French daily, has been proved recently in the sacrifices made by individual members of the Senate and the Chamber in this war. Such a union can never be weakened or dissolved, for even if never proclaimed, the union has been cemented on the battlefield.

The opening session of December was, in the opinion of the Temps, quite as fine a spectacle as the memorable sitting of Aug. 4, which first proved the determination of the nation to vindicate the rights of justice and civilization. It was to be remarked that the cheers which greeted the declaration of the government were not confined to any one part of the house, but were given unanimously. Also that it was not only the patriotic sentiments uttered in the proclamation which roused the enthusiasm of senators and deputies alike, but also the enunciation of the measures which the government had taken and proposed to take in view of the present situation in France.

There is no need for self-congratulation, concludes the Temps, it would be of no more use than systematic destructive criticism. In the language of the government itself, it is to be found a true democratic utterance. It owned that it had not been free from mistakes and that it had often benefited by the proposals submitted to it, and even by the criticisms leveled at it, by citizens who, even to the humblest, were collaborators in the government of the country.

GERMANS HAVE NO NEWS OF DR. WEILL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The representatives of the German Social-Democratic party and of the Social-Democratic faction in the Reichstag have issued the following declaration with regard to the announcement that Dr. Weill has enlisted in the French army:

We have received no news of the deputy belonging to our party, Dr. Georg Weill, since the last session of the Reichstag. Our investigations have also been unsuccessful. Should the announcements in the press to the effect that he has joined the French army be confirmed, he will naturally, by an act deserving of the severest censure, have placed himself outside the ranks of the German Social-Democratic party and of the faction in the Reichstag. The party will contemplate taking further measures.

REPORTS ANTWERP SCHOOL REOPENING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Ger.—The Berliner Tageblatt recently announced the reopening of the German school in Antwerp for all classes with the exception of the kindergarten, and remarked that this decision on the part of the authorities was a sign of the increasing restoration of calm and of civilian life in Belgium.

Most of the staff, the German paper continued, would be returning to their duties, and the greater part of the scholars would also be present. May the school, the announcement concluded, which will continue to receive both German and Belgian children as hitherto, help to break down the barriers created by the war and to reconcile differences.

REICHSTAG HEAD GIVES AIMS OF GERMAN NATION

Dr. Kaempf Contributes Article to Paper Indicating Economic Development of Future Will Play Part in Peace Terms

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Dr. Kaempf, president of the Reichstag and of the oldest mercantile concern in Berlin, contributed an article to the issue of the Berliner Tageblatt which appeared on Christmas Day, entitled "What we are striving for," in which he remarked that the moment was a favorable one for glancing back over the past and looking forward to the future.

Upon the conclusion of the war against France in 1871, Count von Moltke had prophesied that they would have to defend for 50 years what they had won with the sword in the campaigns of 1870-71. The writer had found recorded in a French book the words of a German commander, who had remarked to his officers after the fall of Metz, "We have now triumphed in the military realm; the next task will be to gain a like victory in the economic realm." A far-seeing merchant, whom no one believed at the time, had already expressed to the writer in the year 1872 his conviction that their next war would be with England. The coalition between France, Russia and England had disturbed Prince Bismarck, and had led him to found the triple alliance.

These prophecies and events were sufficient in themselves, Dr. Kaempf thought, to explain the present situation, and to show why Germany and her ally were today engaged in a struggle for existence. And what would the future bring? Their enemies had thought to attack them because their frontiers were not adequately assured. The strategic object of the war must, therefore, be to end such a state of things for all time, and it would be the duty of the heads of their army and navy to formulate the conditions which would render this possible.

The sacrifice which the war had demanded must not be in vain; they must be assured on sea and on land that for generations to come they could pursue the peaceful work by means of which alone the great German nation could fulfill its duty to culture. Germany had, moreover, no other object than to fulfill this task. It was not possible for the moment to foresee the forms which the economic development of the future would assume, but the one assertion which could now be made with certainty was that economic questions would play an important part in the peace negotiations.

Their aim must be to give to their economic life that freedom of movement which had hitherto been denied it. Whether commercial treaties were included in the negotiations for peace or customs unions determined upon, the economic work of the German nation must find free development under the protection of assured frontiers. That would be the economic foundation of the new Germany.

Their demands were also those of their faithful allies, who had the same object in view. The economic strength of both nations must be reawakened and assured by the peace. This would be the economic foundation of the new Europe.

DENIES ZEPPELIN SHED IS DAMAGED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The German press recently published the following official statement: The London Daily Mail announced from Dunkirk under the date of Dec. 23 that airmen attached to the Allied armies dropped 12 bombs upon a new Zeppelin shed, setting fire to the same.

It is true that during the past few days bombs have been dropped by hostile airmen; they have not, however, damaged a Zeppelin shed.

Not just a flavor—but a wholesome palatable addition to fowl, game, meat and fish.



SAUCE

CHICKEN TERRAPIN

Out 2 pint cold cooked chicken into small pieces, add 3 chopped chicken livers and 3 chopped hard cooked eggs and sprinkle with salt, pepper and grated nutmeg to taste. Melt 2 tablespoons butter, stir in 2 tablespoons flour, add 1 cup chicken stock and stir 5 minutes; now add 1 tablespoon LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and ¾ cup cream; stir 1 minute, add chicken mixture and simmer 10 minutes. Beat 2 egg yolks with ¼ cup cream, then add these and stir 1 minute. Take from fire, add 1 teaspoon lemon juice and serve immediately.

CLYSMIC served in the home reflects an appreciation of purity and wholesomeness on the part of those who serve it.

At all restaurants, soda fountains, and always in bottles.

KING OF
CLYSMIC
TABLE WATERS

Has No Equal

AN ALKALINE MINERAL SPRING OF GREAT PURITY

EXTRA SESSION TALK GROWING IN WASHINGTON

Several Appropriation Bills Left to Be Acted Upon, Besides Most of Wilson Program and All in Less Than Six Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—At the end of this week there will remain but 33 working days of the present session of Congress. None of the regular appropriation bills, excepting the District of Columbia bill, has been passed by the Senate. There are due for consideration before March 4 the legislative, agriculture, diplomatic, fortifications, rivers and harbors, Indian, postoffice, sundry civil, army, navy, general deficiency and military academy bills. Some of these will call for but little time, perhaps less than a legislative day each, but others are highly controversial and their consideration may last for days and even for weeks. The rivers and harbors, sundry civil, army and navy bills contain an unusually large number of contested items.

Six weeks would be none too long a time for the consideration of these bills, which set aside more than \$1,000,000,000 for the operation of the government if Congress had no other business before it; but when incidental discussions are considered, and the time which must be given to routine matters, it begins to appear that the chances of finishing by March 4 are not promising.

On the basis of six weeks left, there would be half a week for each of the appropriation bills, including the consideration of conference reports. This would be short enough time; but when it is remembered that the President greatly desires, in addition to the appropriation bills, to have put through five bills which embody important administration policy—the ship purchase bill, the Philippine government bill, and three general conservation measures—the difficulty of the situation is seen at once.

Problem of Great Difficulty

All five of the administration bills will be subject to prolonged debate, and how to put them through, and at the same time put through the appropriation bills, is a problem of great seriousness. Even if the Senate were to put in extra hours until the end of the session, it is difficult to see how it could do the work that confronts it. Of course, if any of the annual appropriation bills should fail of passage, a special session of the new Congress would be necessary.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill, which ordinarily would have been passed in two or three days, was debated for two weeks, owing to the effort that was made to attach to it a "rider" providing for prohibition in this city. There are bound to be similar delays in the case of some of the other bills.

Men who have been familiar with Congress for many years are saying that it would not be possible, even under favorable conditions, for the Senate to dispose of the business before March 4. In their opinion, some of the appropriation bills even will fail, to say nothing of the President's legislative program. Assuming the failure of one or more appropriation bills, the President would call the extra session before the end of the fiscal year, June 30, so that no part of the government machinery would be compelled to come to a standstill because of lack of funds. It is believed that the President would call the extra session somewhere near the middle of May. That date would give him ample time to go to visit the San Francisco exposition, and return East, delivering a number of political addresses en route.

Last Full Summer Vacation

The last full summer vacation of Congress was in 1907, during the Roosevelt presidency. Should there be a special session this year, it will not be possible for a long recess of Congress to come earlier than 1917, for the regular biennial session will begin next December and run into June or July.

The meaning of this succession of extra sessions, according to the opinion of well-informed men, is that the business of the country has become too great for the legislative system provided by the fathers when they formed the constitution. At that time it was sufficient to have a long session biennially, and this was the condition of affairs down until the time when the Spanish war made the United States a world power. There have been more special sessions of Congress since the Spanish war, it is said, than for half a century before. Since the beginning of the Taft administration, March 4, 1909, Congress has been almost in continuous session; and a special session this year would carry this continuous performance along at least to 1917.

TALKS ON TRANSPORTATION

Guy E. Tripp of New York, chairman of the board of directors of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, was guest of the New England Street Railway Club at the American House last night. He spoke on "Progress in Transportation—How Affected by Relations Between the Railway Companies and Manufacturers."

ELECTION DATE FIXED

EDMONTON, Alta.—The executive council of Alberta has fixed Wednesday, July 21, as the date for taking a vote on the question of provincial prohibition, says a special to the Toronto Mail and Empire.

LARGE CROWDS ARE ATTENDING BELGIAN FAIR

Large attendances continue to be the rule at the Belgian fair in Horticultural hall which is on its third day today. The attractions at the Kermesse Flamande, especially the dancing, appear to grow in popularity with each succeeding performance.

The second day of the fair drew a large crowd, and the special entertainments were well attended. There was music afternoon and evening by the Flemish Kermesse orchestra in the grand hall. The dancing of Miss Dorothy Jordan was a feature in the afternoon's program, and there were songs and dances arranged by Mrs. William S. Butler, fencing, and performances by members of the Toy theater company. The evening's entertainment included folk songs and dances of the allied nations, with songs by Alexina Carter-Barrell, Bessie Talbot Salmon and the Boston University Glee Club.

The Belgian fund is announced today as \$178,529.67. The Massachusetts branch of the American Red Cross reports a total of \$102,030.06.

CONCERT TO BE GIVEN

Under the auspices of the senior society, the Tower Cross, of Tufts College, a concert will be given for the benefit of the American Red Cross at Goddard chapel, Tufts College, Medford, Sunday at 4 p. m. The program will be given by Mme. Marie Sundelius, soprano, and Charles Anthony, pianist. Mrs. Dudley T. Fitts will be the accompanist.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—First Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, to West Point, N. Y. Capt. Robert M. Brambila, quartermaster corps, to Portland, Ore., thence to Seattle, Wash. Lieut.-Col. John E. Baxter, quartermaster corps, from Portland, Ore., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Lieut.-Col. Frank F. Eastman, quartermaster corps, from Ft. Sam Houston, to Portland, Ore.

Orders to Navy Officers

Lieut. R. M. Fawell, detached New York, to command Jarvis. Lieut. (J. G.) J. A. Nelson, detached Ohio, to duty radio censor, Tuckerton, N. J. Ensign E. W. Coil, detached Buffalo, to Denver. Ensign J. H. Taylor, detached Denver, to St. Louis. Ens. R. H. Hawkins, detached Albany to Chattanooga. Ens. C. K. Martin, detached Chattanooga to hospital, Puget Sound, Washington.

Surg. J. C. Thompson, to navy recruiting station, San Diego, Cal. Surg. J. M. Brister, detached Utah, to Atlantic reserve fleet. Surg. J. F. Murphy, detached Montana, to home and wait orders.

Surg. H. D. Wilson, to Utah. Surg. M. K. Johnson, to Montana. Surg. F. E. McCullough, detached naval training station Newport, to naval training station San Francisco.

Surg. D. N. Carpenter, detached bureau of medicine and surgery, to naval training station Newport, R. I.

A. Paym. William Gower, detached Raleigh, to home and wait orders. A. Paym. W. E. Moorman, to Raleigh. A. Paym. J. G. Venter, resignation accepted.

Lieut. H. E. Shoemaker, detached command Queros, to home and wait orders. Lieut. (J. G.) B. B. Taylor, detached Cincinnati, home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J. G.) B. A. Strait, detached Helena, to Queros. Ensign R. P. Molten, detached Samar, to Helena.

Surgeon H. E. Odell, detached naval hospital, Canacao, to naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

P. A. Surgeon F. E. Porter, detached naval hospital, Yokohama, to Cincinnati. A. Surgeon D. C. Post, detached Palos, to Queros.

A. Surgeon M. B. Hiden, M. R. C., detached naval hospital, Canacao, to Palos.

Movements of Vessels

Cyclops, Lobos Island for Guacanayabo Bay.

Cleveland at Mazatlan.

Saturn, La Paz for Guaymas.

Beale at Charleston.

South Dakota at Brémerton Yard.

Connecticut at Southern drill grounds.

Osceola at Guacanayabo Bay.

Iroquois, Mare Island Yard to San Diego.

Paul Jones at San Diego.

Wyoming, Arkansas, North Dakota, Michigan, New York, New Hampshire, Louisiana, Utah, Florida, Vermont, Virginia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Connecticut, Vestal, Orion, Patuxent, Patasco, Fanning, Jarvis, Drayton, Burrows, Benham, Patterson, McDougal, Balch, Trippe, Cassin, Parker, McCall, Henley, Paulding and Jenkins sailed for maneuvers and Guantanamo, Cuba.

Beale at Charleston; the Ammen and Jouett at Hampton Roads will join these vessels later.

DINING RESTRICTION REMOVED

Harvard freshmen, who have been restricted, since the opening of college, as to the particular dining rooms in the freshman dormitories, are to be allowed to eat in any of the three dining rooms as a result of a note issued by President A. Lawrence Lowell.

SPKES ON IMMIGRATION

Jeremiah J. Hurley, assistant commissioner of immigration, for the port of Boston, spoke at the Master Builders Association of America on "Immigration, From a Practical Viewpoint."

COMMERCE MEN OF WESTERN N. E. TO HOLD DINNER

Prof. Taft and Pres. Nichols of Dartmouth to Speak at Meeting of Men Seeking Commercial Betterment of Four States

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Prof. William H. Taft and Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols, president of Dartmouth, have been chosen speakers for the annual dinner of the Western New England Chamber of Commerce, which will take place in Kimball hotel, Springfield, evening of Feb. 18.

The theme of this meeting will be the possibility of increased efficiency in civic organizations through the cooperation of colleges. Dr. Nichols is to talk on this topic. Professor Taft will talk on "Economy and Efficiency in Federal Government."

"The plan is original, so far as I know, and an important step in improving the work of commercial organizations," says President F. J. Hillman of the chamber. "We think that the colleges can give training along these lines. Students may receive field work involving local investigation and turn over the results of such work to the organizations. They may write reports on phases of organization work, even take a temporary position as secretary, where no salary is employed, and thus secure experience which is of value to them and the organization as well."

The Western New England Chamber of Commerce is a federation of commercial, agricultural and civic associations not organized for private purposes located in Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts west of Worcester.

The purpose is maintenance of a central medium for the expression of the collective opinion of the various organizations on matters of territorial importance. It is also to foster cooperation among communities in western New England in developing the natural resources.

The association has been giving effort recently to persuade the federal government to purchase the forested lands on the slopes of the Connecticut river. Committees are at work on the problems of agriculture, county leagues, railroads, and housing conditions.

REORGANIZATION OF B. & M. PLAN NEARLY READY

(Continued from page one)

& Maine come due and the trustees want their plan accepted if possible by that time.

Condition of Road

Regarding the present phase of the Boston & Maine problem, Governor Walsh said in his inaugural:

"The condition of the Boston & Maine railroad is the gravest question in our ever-present transportation problem. That railroad system still remains in its unstable state, whereby the stockholders of the Boston & Maine railroad have but a small equity in the whole Boston & Maine system."

"The fluctuations in railroad prosperity thus fall with crushing weight upon a very small portion, when, with a sound financial structure, the weight would be borne equally by the whole. About 80 per cent of the Boston & Maine system is comprised of roads leased to the Boston & Maine railroad upon terms of proportion to its present financial condition."

"For several years past it has been paying dividends without earning them. During the year ending July 1, 1914, it paid no dividends and failed to earn the amount of its fixed charges, showing a deficit of \$2,044,742. It is obvious to any intelligent citizen that all of these losses cannot continue to fall upon the stockholders of the Boston & Maine railroad without precipitating an undesirable disintegration of our distinctively New England transportation system."

"The disjoining of this railroad system would not only be harmful to the public interest of New England, but would be especially harmful to the component parts of the system itself. I know it is claimed by those interested in subsidiary roads that the owners of these leased lines could take their property and successfully operate it separately. But it is not probable that this claim is either sound or ingenious."

"Certainly such an attempt would be difficult if the public should decline to render any assistance to these now debilitated roads. And if by insisting upon their pound of flesh they ignore the public interest, refusing to participate in a reorganization of the railroad system in a spirit of compromise and concession, they cannot expect the assistance of the public either through increased rates, a loaning of public credit or otherwise."

SONS OF VETERANS INSTALL OFFICERS

Installation of new officers will be conducted next week by the several branches of the Massachusetts division, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A. Tuesday night the following camps will install: Camp 67, Abington; 96, Boston; 107, Merrimac.

Wednesday night Camp 135 of Ashby will install its officers.

At the reorganization meeting Monday night of Camp 112, Oxford, Senior Vice Division Commander Bronson will be a guest.

The Past Commanders Association of the Sons of Veterans will hold its quarterly meeting Friday night at the Revere House.

CANOPIC FINISHES FAST TRIP FROM AZORES ISLANDS

Completing the fastest trip from the Azores islands to Boston that the White Star liner Canopic has made in several years, that vessel reached Commonwealth pier, South Boston, today with 2 saloon, 84 cabin and 375 steerage passengers. Only five days, 17 hours were taken to make the voyage from Ponta Delgada, while at least six days are usually taken. Unseasonably favorable conditions were encountered in the Atlantic, according to officers.

John Rae of Quincy who has been abroad for nine months, and Edward Coll of Washington, Conn., who has been in Louvain four and a half years studying, were the first-class passengers, and they not only had use of accommodations fitted for more than 200 passengers, but the services of many stewards.

The Canopic will sail Sunday for New York, where cargo will be discharged and loaded, and passengers embarked. A week from tomorrow the steamer leaves the metropolis and returns to Boston, sailing from here Jan. 31 for Italy. Captain James commands the Canopic. Practically all the cabin and steerage passengers were aliens.

RIGHT TO STOP MALDEN L LINK WORK ARGUED

Boston Elevated Railway Asks Right to Suspend Building of Extension Pending Decision on Channel Widening

Work on the extension of the elevated structure from Sullivan square through Everett to Malden will not go any further for the present, it was indicated at a hearing before the public service commission today.

The hearing was on the Elevated's petition to suspend the work until the Legislature has acted on bills now before it relative to dredging the Mystic river near Malden bridge.

These bills call on the state to have the port directors spend \$25,000 in widening and deepening the channel. These bills were filed by the cities of Malden and Everett, and officials of both places attended.

A. A. Ballantine, representing the Elevated, said the Elevated had carried its structure to the river, but could not build the bridge until the Legislature decided what was to be done about the channel.

Leroy Sweetser, city solicitor of Everett, asked why the Elevated could not go ahead with the work on the other side of river, leaving the bridge until later.

Mr. Ballantine replied that no time would be saved by doing that as the construction of the bridge would take longer and be more of an undertaking than all the rest. The Elevated would not consider it good business to get the structure up on both sides of the river when the Legislature might hold up the bridge work several years, he added.

Mr. Ballantine asked Chairman Macleod to postpone the hearing indefinitely, saying that would attain the end desired at present by the Elevated.

Chairman Macleod agreed, stipulating that the hearing could be reopened at any time on request of any of the parties interested.

GARMENT MAKING INDUSTRY FOUND MUCH IMPROVED

NEW YORK—Considerable improvement in the garment-making industry as the result of the protocol which ended the strike of 1910 in this city is reported by Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, chairman of the board of arbitration.

The board declined to give a comprehensive decision on the request for a definite ruling on the employers' right to discharge, their rights to reorganize shops and the equal division of work made by the Garment Workers Union, stating that there was a difference of opinion between the signers of the agreement for the protocol.

The decision of the board was limited to a review of the situation and recommendations which might be acceptable as a general guide. Individual disputes, it reported, could be settled by a joint committee, with a final appeal to the board.

BROOKLINE BOARD AGAINST MORE PAY

It is understood that the Brookline selectmen will not approve the petition of firemen and policemen for a wage increase in their report which is now complete and to be made public in about three weeks. The lack of support of the fire commissioner is thought to be the cause for the firemen being denied an increase. Atty. Daniel J. Daly, who is handling the case for the policemen and firemen, says that if the selectmen refuse to favor the increase in the annual budget to be submitted to the town meeting March 4, he would bring the matter before the meeting upon a mandatory vote. If this vote was carried and the selectmen refused to grant the increase the legality of the procedure would then be determined. The patrolmen want a raise of \$200, the sergeants \$350 and the lieutenants \$400. Before the matter is put before the voters it will probably be submitted to the committee of 30 for report.

JUSTICE AND NOT CHARITY CALLED WORKERS' NEED

Henry Ford, Witness Before Federal Industrial Relations Commission, Describes His Profit-Sharing Methods

NEW YORK—"Justice and not charity," is what the workers of the United States require, in the opinion of Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer. He told the federal industrial relations commission this today. And he declared that the methods which are in vogue in his factory would permit taking over the entire population of Sing Sing prison and making good citizens of them.

Mr. Ford was one of the most impressive witnesses yet heard by the commission. He very emphatically denounced charity as a means of relieving distress. And he insisted that under the profit-sharing plan in operation in his plants every one of his employees has been revolutionized.

"I have very little use for charities and philanthropies as such," he said. "My idea is, aid men to help themselves. Nearly all are willing to work for adequate reward. We have all kinds in our employ, and they are making good. We have a great many who have been in prison and who are outcasts from society. Every one of them is making a good showing and is gaining in self-respect and strength of character."

Mr. Ford explained at length the profit-sharing plan. His firm pays wages 15 per cent above those paid in other plants, he said, and in addition employees eligible—and the majority of them are—participate in the profit-sharing plan. The working day is eight hours instead of nine as formerly and no one receives less than \$5 a day for his labor. Complete records are made of every employee and his work is carefully watched.

Plan Brought Success

"Our first purpose in establishing this plan," Mr. Ford said, "was substantial justice to our coworkers without whom we could have accomplished nothing. We had great success from the financial point of view. So we put this plan into effect. We do not regard it as in any sense a gift or a charity, but only due reward for service. No man is influenced to change his way of living or his habits in order to qualify under the profit-sharing plan. Yet whereas at the start 60 per cent of the men participated in the plan, today nearly every man past 22 years of age employed by us is benefited by it."

"The increased efficiency of the men is from 15 to 20 per cent. This too, in the face of a reduction of the working day by one hour. Daily absences from work have decreased from 10 per cent of the working force to three-tenths of one per cent. The number of men leaving the employ of the company since the plan went into effect compared with a year before is as follows:

"March, 1913, discharged 1276; quitting, 870; five-day men, so-called floaters, 5156; March, 1914, discharged 166; quitting 115; five-day men 166. The five-day men are the floaters who leave without explanation or notice."

"Fear and worry in the struggle for livelihood and properly to provide for home and dependents with the dread of what might happen if the job is lost have practically been eliminated. No man is discharged without great cause."

Congress will be asked by the federal industrial relations commission to create a truly national employment agency. This much is now certain as a result of the hearings in progress in this city. Every witness so far called has agreed that there are jobs enough in the United States for everybody who will work. But they admit the difficulty is in bringing the man to the job. All insist that this should be the duty of the government.

Another proposition which so far finds the commission divided, is over the question of creating a national board of conciliation and mediation for industrial corporations that do an interstate business. Many recommendations have been made that the Newlands-Erdman act be extended to give the present board, whose jurisdiction is now limited to railroads, power over all corporations in the interstate field.

Cooperation and not competition, it was the opinion of George W. Perkins, expressed at the hearing Thursday, was the life of trade, because competition, driven to its logical end, furnished sweatshops, child labor, long hours, unsanitary conditions and discord. Cooperation and organization, on the other hand, banded to place more power in the hands of a few men and consequently such organizations should be under the control of the federal government.

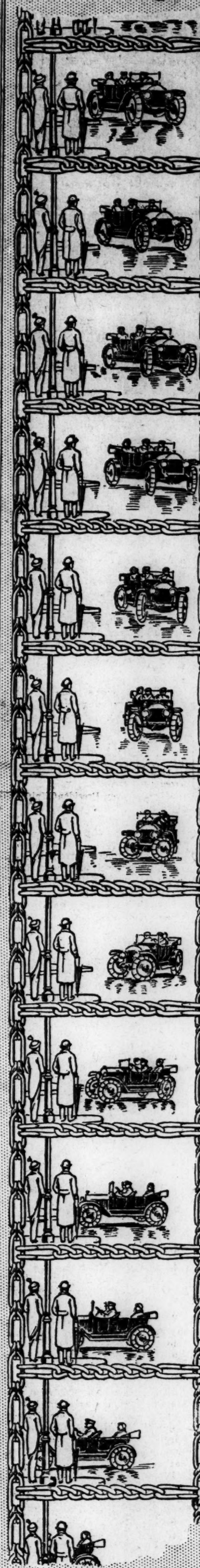
F. J. Berwind, coal mine owner, testified at length regarding labor conditions in the numerous coal companies in West Virginia and Pennsylvania in which he was interested. He would not say what he thought caused industrial unrest, because, as a capitalist, he did not believe himself competent.

NINTH INFANTRY HOLDS BANQUET

Associate members of the ninth infantry held their fourth annual dinner last night at the Copple-Plaza. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor Walsh and Mayor Curley were speakers and guests of honor.

More than 400 members of the association were present. President James J. Phelan presided, Michael J. Dwyer was toastmaster.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Long and Short Suit Jackets Shown

Both long and short suit jackets are shown by designers. One house is showing the short jacket in blouse effect, with a ripple basque section. There is much similarity to the Russian blouse, except that the latter is longer than the newer designs, and the lower section does not ripple so much, while in the Russian coat the basque part is cut in one with the garment.

Another coat style resembles the Buster Brown coats worn by children. This model, which is in Scotch plaid, is cut so that there is a bunch of ripples over the hips. A patent leather belt is worn just as the little ones wear them. Long sleeves are used in both of these coats and are of the set-in style.

Cooking Recipes

MOTHER'S FEATHER CAKE

Cream one half cup butter, add gradually two cups sugar, two thirds cup sweet milk, three cups flour sifted two or three times with two teaspoonsful of baking powder and three eggs well beaten.

FRUIT CAKE

Mix in order given, and bake in moderate oven: One quarter cup butter, one half cup sugar, one half cup molasses, yolk of one egg, two thirds cup sour milk mixed with one half teaspoonful of soda, one half teaspoonful salt, two teaspoons spices, 1 1/2 cups flour, one cup raisins, one cup currants.

MARBLE CAKE

Light Part—Cream one half cup butter, 1 1/2 cups sugar, one half teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one half cup milk, 2 1/2 cups flour, whites four eggs beaten stiff.

Dark Part—One half cup butter, one cup sugar, creamed, one half cup milk, one half cup molasses, 3/4 cup flour, one half teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful full cream tartar, yolk of four eggs, cloves, cassia, nutmeg, one half teaspoonful each. Put part of each in pan. This makes two large cakes.

To Clean Silver

Wash and dry, then place silver in clabber milk, being careful to have it entirely covered with milk. Leave for a few moments or several hours, as required. Then wash in soap suds and polish with chamois. This clears the most intricate parts without injury. Should silver be badly tarnished return to milk and leave longer.—Exchange.

Fine Lace Cleaned

When you have a piece of fine lace that is soiled, and yellow, make a good cold suds of castile soap, put suds and lace in a Mason jar, and set in a window in the sun. Change the water every time it looks dirty. In a day or two, it will look like new.—Los Angeles Express.

Simplify Laundry Work by Making Clothes Plainly

Unless you have tried to do laundry work yourself, you may not realize how important it is to begin the study of your washing problem with the wise selection of your wearing apparel. One thing looks as easy to launder as another to the inexperienced eye. But a trained laundress knows that two washings of the same numbers of pieces often require entirely different amounts of care and labor, writes Georgie Boynton Child in the Delineator.

If you will examine the price-list of any well managed and successful laundry you will find that no definite price is given for any piece of women's or children's clothing. Each article is "so much and up." This method has been adopted for just this reason. Even in the laundries where work is systematized much more carefully than in the average home, and where there are specialized workers for each kind of work, it has been found impossible to quote an average price that would allow for the difference in time and skill that is required for a fussy thing over one made up simply. The difference lies very largely in the ironing.

I once knew a housekeeper who was wonderful in the way she selected the patterns for her own underwear and house dresses as well as for her children's clothing. She could tell at a glance the patterns that would be most effective, and then would take these and improve them so that little dresses and aprons would be evolved that would slip over the ironing-board and be ironed in half the time required to iron an ordinary child's dress or apron. She said:

"It is very foolish to spend so much money on materials, thinking that is going to make your baby well dressed. The important thing is to have plenty of the simple little slips so that the baby can have a crispy, fresh one every day, that can be done up so easily that the baby can be kept immaculate without effort. Why, even a 15-cent lawn, if it is fresh, looks better than expensive nainsook that is the least bit mussed. Make up the baby's slips without yokes or ruffles. You will find that even a two-year child ought to have more slips than dresses, just because they are so much easier to iron."

I began to study my laundry problem from a new point of view. While I was trying to simplify the work in my own home, I also watched the methods other mothers used. In talking with them I learned that the average mother, unless she does her own washing and ironing, never thinks of these details at all. Many of the women I knew spent more money on their children's clothing than I did; experienced a great deal more worry and anxiety; and had twice the amount of laundry-work, but with no better results. Their babies looked no better dressed than mine because

Palatable Dishes That Can Be Made From Leftovers

Leftovers are a delight to the practical cook, for there are many ways in which they may be utilized and make delicious dishes not at all like "warmed over" food to which so many people object. The one who appreciates the value of bits of meats or vegetables left from a previous meal often discovers ways in which they may be made more delectable than by the first cooking.

If one has a little meat left from a meal—ham, bacon, roast pork, lamb or beef—it may be used with rice as the main dish for luncheon and be not only an economical dish but excellent eating. Boil rice in the usual way, mix it with the meat, which has been put through the meat grinder, and put over the whole a rich cream gravy. Cold baked or boiled fish, or canned salmon may be used in the same way.

One way of utilizing cold boiled rice is to make it into dumplings, and no one would suspect that it had held a place of honor on the table at a previous meal. The rice should be spread in a thick layer on a thin cloth before it is perfectly cold to make it spread easily and more evenly; place in the center of it a large apple from which the core has been removed and the center filled with nut meats or raisins, if desired; gather the edges of the cloth in one hand and tie closely, taking care that the apple is well covered with the rice. Instead of the apple, use a banana, peeled, or a peach peeled, cut in half and the stone removed, then laid together again. Drop into a kettle of boiling water for 15 minutes. Serve with cream and sugar or a sweet sauce.

Croquettes are considered by economical cooks as being among the most valuable dishes that can be made from leftovers, and almost all kinds of solid food can be made into them by the addition of some other ingredients. Potatoes, rice, hominy and finely chopped meats can all be made the foundation for croquettes, and with the addition of some other leftover, good seasoning, and a cream, tomato or parsley sauce poured over them after they are fried in deep fat, make a dish that is a general favorite.

Almost invaluable to the housewife who makes dainty dishes from leftovers is a meat grinder. It will save its price many times over. The old-fashioned chopping bowl served its purpose, and there are those who recall the half hour spent at night in chopping hash for breakfast, and how delicious the hash was when it was served. With the modern meat-grinder the work may be done in very much less time. This well-remembered hash was one of the favorite dishes made by the housekeepers who never attended a cooking school, except the one of experience, but whose dishes are frequently recalled as those that "mother used to make." The hash

such as she concocted from left-overs was made by using one third meat, two thirds potatoes and seasoning with salt and pepper.

When ready to fry, about one half hour before time for serving it, the frying pan was placed on the stove with one half cup of meat stock, or if that was not possible the same amount of hot water and a large tablespoon of butter, and when it boiled hard the chopped meat and potato was put into it and pressed down evenly in the pan. This

PLAIN SERGE TRIMMED WITH VELVET

Here is a gown of plaid serge with trimming of velvet and vest and collar of washable satin. The satin is a little simpler in effect than the usual sort, and consequently better adapted to the



serge. The model is new and much liked; the flaring tunic is exceedingly smart and the raglan sleeves are found on the newest models, while the effect makes a really important feature of prevailing fashions.

For midwinter the materials are among the best that could be chosen, but

was allowed to cook very slowly without stirring but being careful that it did not burn, until a nice brown crust had formed. If the pan was so large that the hash could not be turned at once like a pancake, it was cut in half or quarters so that it could be turned well with the pancake turner, then allowed to brown on the other side. This made a tempting-looking as well as delicious breakfast dish, especially when the platter was garnished around the edge with fried eggs.

If a plain color is wanted, broadcloth would make up charmingly in this same way, or gabardine or poplin, or the tunic and the blouse could be made of a broche material, with the skirt of a plain one.

Women who are thinking of the South and of the needs for warmer weather will like the model made from one of the silk crepes, with trimming of charmeuse satin, for crepes are exceedingly fashionable and the new ones are light in weight.

The simple skirt is in two pieces, the tunic in three, and is gathered at the upper edge. The blouse tells its own story. The three portions of the gown are joined by means of a belt and closed at the center front.

For the medium size will be required 7 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 6 1/2 yards 36 inches, and 5 1/4 yards 44 inches wide; with 1 1/4 yards 44 inches wide for sleeves and trimming, and 3/4 yard 27 inches wide for chemise, 2 1/2 yards of ribbon.

The pattern (8377) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any day Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Worth Knowing

In making salad dressing, cream and melted butter may be used in place of oil.

To help out a meatless meal use cream soups, or dishes which include cheese, beans or eggs.

Oysters chopped and served in the gravy of a particularly juicy porthouse steak are delicious.

Rag rugs made of cotton wash well, are inexpensive and are often just the thing for the kitchen.

If the aluminum cooking utensils turn black, try boiling tomato parings in them and they will brighten.

It is best not to serve the same dish twice a week unless it is a vegetable, as every one likes variety.

Don't forget to close the refrigerator door each time you use the box; the ice will last much longer.

The bone should be left in a roast; it will help to keep the juice in and will add flavor and sweetness.—Dallas News.

For the Sewing Room

A convenience for the sewing-room is to tack a strong strip of cloth three or four inches wide to one side of the wall on which to pin unfinished garments and patterns in use.—Modern Priscilla.

"Pure at the source—perfect at the journey's end"

A Moment's Thought

whenever beverages are served

a touch of daintiness is added by sparkling

CRYSTAL
Domino
SUGAR

Full or half-size pieces

The American Sugar Refining Co.
Address: Boston, Mass.

Franklin Mills Flour

is often imitated and in order to get the original and genuine Franklin Mills, you should ask for it by name and not accept any other that may be claimed to be "just as good as Franklin." Write for our booklet of recipes.

Franklin Mills Co., 151 State St., Boston

Shirtwaist and Skirt Fastened Together Securely

One woman says she has solved the question of fastening her shirtwaist and skirt together securely and economically, without pins to bother with or tear the waist, and she can dress much quicker than ever before. Her device consists of three large hooks, two in the back and one in the front, sewed securely to the corset four inches below the waist line, and tapes fastened in loops to the belt of the shirtwaist to correspond with the hooks, the right length to hold the waist in place when the tapes are slipped over the hooks. The waist cannot slip up, and the skirt band will stay in place without help if the band is sufficiently tight. The belt of the shirtwaist is stitched on the inside of the waist, so there is no chance of its showing above the band of the skirt.

Choice of Vegetables

Selection of the vegetables for dinner has much to do with the success of a meal. Those which resemble each other should be avoided, as squash, sweet potatoes and parsnips, and with these pumpkin pie should be omitted; also, more than one vegetable requiring the same kind of dressing, as creamed cabbage and creamed carrots, or a vinegar dressing, as cabbage, beets and spinach. Variety in flavors, rather than those that bear a near relation to each other, gives the most satisfactory results and is the most appetizing.

To Clean Mother of Pearl

Handles of mother-of-pearl or other articles of the same material may be restored by cleaning with pure olive oil and rubbing with a nail brush, followed by a rubbing with a piece of chamois.—Detroit Free Press.

Joy of Success When Obstacles Have Been Overcome

In the office of the president of one of the large organizations where over a thousand workers are employed, some interesting things were brought out concerning the needs of the business world. Both among employers and employees there is urgent need, it was said, for those who can endure and achieve. All business is calling loudly for people whose steadiness of purpose, energy and enthusiasm do not yield to discouragements, but who recognize the advantage that the trials may be which one meets. Any structure worth having has not been built in one day; there are plenty of toy houses, paper towers and buildings made of a child's wooden blocks, constructed in much less time, but they topple over at the least jar.

The structure that stands through all the adverse conditions that may come upon it has gained little by little every day, the gain being scarcely noticeable, until time has passed and there is seen the result of the effort and endurance that have been put into it. Then there

BEST ROOM IN THE HOME FOR MOTHER

It is no longer considered necessary to reserve the best room in the house for a guest chamber. The housemother appropriates it, instead, for her own use, realizing that they who live in the home, rather than the mere transient guest, need the helpful influence of its brightest and best.

The first matter to be considered in any sleeping apartment is that of light and air, says the Mother's Magazine. During the day sunshine should stream in, and at night the windows should be wide open.

Mildly wants her room to be dainty and artistic, with the soft harmony of tone and color that is so pleasing to the eye. The design of furniture and appointments should be simple and there should be no over-ornamentation.

In deciding upon the general plan of arrangement of any room, its size, shape and lighting must be considered first. A large, square, colonial chamber requires very different adjustment from a room with nooks, bay windows, alcoves and odd little corners.

A warm, sunny room may be furnished in soft, cool colors—light green or delicate blue—while a room with a northern exposure would require warm, cheery tints, with creamy paper and touches of red or golden yellow to brighten the effect.

Window seats are always pretty, and when cushioned in tones and material to correspond to the overhanging curtains, add greatly to the comfort and attractiveness of the room.

A chamber should never be crowded with furniture. It is far better to have too little than too much.

If the walls of the room are finished in light tones, the dressing table and the rest of the furniture should

be of light wood; if they are finished in warm, rich tones, nothing will correspond better than furniture of mahogany finish. In either case, the bedstead should be of brass or iron.

A couch in the chamber is by no means out of place. It may be placed along one side of the room, or across the foot of the bed.

Many chambers also serve the purpose of a sitting room. In this case a table for books, and a writing desk should be installed.

The planning and furnishing of the chamber varies according to the individuality of the owner. In the mother's special apartment, her ideas and taste are allowed unstinted play. Her own personality enters into the appointments of her special sanctum, with a result undeniably charming and original.

Eyelets in Crepe, With a Bit of Embroidery

The crepe which is so very popular for lingerie can be made with the long eyelets, giving an empire effect to your gown. Slash the material and bind with a bias strip of blue batiste. This will be found much more practical than an eyelet worked in the crepe. A bias band of the blue to outline the neck and sleeves, with a blue ribbon drawn through the eyelets, would make a most attractive night gown, and it would need no other finish. Any preferred color could be substituted for the blue with equally good effect.

A bit of embroidery over the shoulders and between those eyelets, underneath which the ribbon passes, could be added to the gown, making it very dainty. Solid embroidery done in delicate coloring would be best to use on the crepe.

Why Florida Oranges and Grapefruit are Superior

Sunshine is the prime factor in growing fruits—they must have it in abundance. In Florida, as nowhere else, the beneficent sun sheds its glories on thousands of oranges and grapefruit groves while the fruit is developing and ripening. When allowed to remain on the trees until fully ripe, Florida fruit has a tempting aroma, a sweet spiciness of flavor and a rich juiciness all its own.

Only tree ripened oranges and grapefruit are good. Citrus fruits are never picked by the conscientious growers of Florida until they become fully ripe. Then the consumer gets only mature, mellow-looking globes, filled to bursting with juice that is liquid gold, delicious and full of satisfaction. The fruit is picked from the trees with extreme care so that its keeping quality will not be lessened. No unripe fruit gets into a single box.

None but white gloved workers handle oranges and grapefruit in the packing houses of the Florida Citrus Exchange. This organization of progressive growers was formed for the mutual protection of themselves and of the consumers of their fruit. Each year the Exchange directs the packing and shipping of millions of boxes of oranges and grapefruit. No hand actually touches this fruit.

Good oranges and grapefruit alone are packed for shipment in Exchange houses. Across the end of each house is painted in large letters, "Every doubtful orange is a cull; don't pack culls." The fruit is washed and scrubbed by machinery, carefully graded according to quality, and then enclosed by white gloved workers in the tissue paper wrappers.

The trade mark of the Florida Citrus Exchange is a guarantee of quality and a protection against unripe oranges and grapefruit. Ask for Exchange fruit—look for its mark in red on boxes and wrappers.

Booklet containing recipes for the use of oranges and grapefruit in cookery and confections, and telling how to serve them mailed for 4 cents in stamps. Florida Citrus Exchange, 628 Citizens Bank Building, Tampa, Fla.

ALEWIFE BROOK PARKWAY TO BE MEETING TOPIC

North Cambridge Businessmen's Association to Urge Construction of Proposed Mystic Valley-Fresh Pond Link

The meeting of the North Cambridge Businessmen's Association next Monday evening will be in support of the plan to begin in the near future the construction of the Alewife Brook parkway to connect the Mystic Valley parkway in Somerville and the Fresh Pond parkway in Cambridge.

Mayor Z. E. Cliff of Somerville, who spoke in favor of the project in his inaugural address, will be present to reiterate what he said. Mayor Timothy W. Good of Cambridge will make an address. Representative C. Burnside Seagrave, who recently introduced a bill in the Legislature favoring the appropriation of \$50,000 for the construction of the section between the Mystic Valley parkway and Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, will explain the purpose of his bill.

Efforts also will be made to have present the selectmen of Arlington, the president of the Arlington Businessmen's Association, president of the Cambridge Board of Trade, president of the Somerville Board of Trade, president of the West Somerville Civic Association and others prominent in the business and civic affairs of the places interested.

Mayor Cliff held that if this construction work were done at once it would aid in solving the question of unemployment. He said in part in his inaugural address, "A few years ago the metropolitan park commission took land along Alewife brook and has completed a large part of the improvement in the brook itself, but has not constructed the parkway in this city which was surveyed and planned at that time."

"Strong efforts should be made to secure the construction of this parkway without delay. This would complete an important part of the link between our Powder House boulevard and Fresh Pond reservation and establish the future grade of Broadway at the approach to the bridge over the brook, where the proposed boulevard would cross, and thus enable the city to complete the permanent pavement of that part of Broadway."

"This construction work should also furnish employment for a large number of citizens."

CHEMISTRY HALL DECLARED TUFTS' PRESSING NEED

Acting President William L. Hooper of Tufts intends that the Medford college shall play a leading part in the enlargement of the chemical business of the United States, which, he says, must be done no matter how the European war comes out. In his annual report just submitted to the trustees the acting president recommends a chemistry building costing \$100,000 and an additional \$150,000 for a departmental endowment.

"For some years there has been a marked growth of the chemical industries in this country," he says. "There will be in the immediate future an increased demand for chemists. In the past our chemical graduates have readily found employment; in the future, employment will actively seek them."

"Our old chemical building is now crowded nearly to its limit. When erected, more than 20 years ago, it was intended merely as a temporary shelter for a much smaller department. At present it is utterly unworthy to shelter one of the greatest and most active departments in the institution. My previous reports, and those of former President Hamilton, have called attention to the urgent need of a new, dignified and up-to-date building for the department. Such a building should cost \$100,000 and there should be \$150,000 besides for departmental endowment."

CANADIAN COAL BROUGHT TO PORT

Canadian coal importation was unusually heavy today with three steamers in port from the Provinces. The Eskasoni, Captain Newman, was five days from Louisville, C. B.; the Langan, Captain Garbutt, four days from Sydney, C. B.; and the Sygna, Captain Meyer, three days from Sydney, C. B. Approximately 20,000 tons was brought in by the three.

Two tugs conveyed the Langan into port, the steering gear of the vessel being out of commission. The Eskasoni was formerly the Wilhelmnia, which stranded on the Nova Scotia coast a few years ago, but was later floated and repaired.

GREAT LAKES CRUISE DESCRIBED

William Lyman Underwood was the speaker at the regular Thursday evening meeting of the Boston City Club last night. His subject was "A Cruise on a Great Lakes Freighter and Through the Sault Ste Marie Canal."

CONTRACTS LET FOR BRIDGES

ANTHONY, Kan.—Contracts were let by the county commissioners of Harper county recently for \$10,000 worth of concrete bridges and concrete roadways in the county, says a special to the Topeka Capital.

ANNIVERSARY OF ROBERT BURNS IS TO BE CELEBRATED

Representatives of Scottish organizations in New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Me.; Kennebunkport, Me.; Springfield, Mass.; Worcester, Mass., and other surrounding cities and towns arrived in the city today to attend the sixty-first annual celebration of the Burns anniversary, which takes place this evening in the Mechanics building. The Boston Caledonian Club is conducting the affair. Nearly 10,000 persons are expected to attend.

Special guests include Governor Walsh, Lieutenant-Governor Grafton D. Cushing, President Coolidge of the Senate, Speaker Cox of the House, Mayor Curley, Postmaster William F. Murray and other public officials, as well as the heads of various benevolent and social organizations and the captains of British steamers in port.

Chief James Urquhart will preside and make an address. The program includes Mme. Evelyn Scotney, soprano soloist; the Boston Scottish singers, the Stewart quartet of Highland dancers, the pipe and drum band of the Highland Dress Association and Combie's orchestra.

Special decorations have been made in the hall so that the colors may harmonize with the tartan of the kilts.

SPECIAL MONEY ISSUE ORDERED FOR EXHIBITION

U. S. to Coin \$525,000 in Gold and Silver in Designs Appropriate for Use of Panama-Pacific Fair at San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The government mint at San Francisco is to coin \$525,000 in gold and silver money for the use of the Panama-Pacific international exposition. The act of Congress providing for this has just been signed by President Wilson. The coins are to be of appropriate designs and approved by the secretary of the treasury, and will be issued in these amounts: Gold \$50 pieces, 3000, of the value of \$150,000; gold \$2.50 pieces, 10,000, of the value of \$25,000; gold \$1 pieces, 25,000, of the value of \$25,000; silver 50-cent pieces, 200,000, of the value of \$100,000. All the coins are to be of legal weight and fineness.

One half of the issue of \$50 gold pieces are to be similar in shape to the octagonal \$50 gold pieces issued in California in 1851, shortly after the discovery of gold in that part of the world.

The entire issue of coins will be sold to the exposition company by the government at par, and delivery is to be made in time for the opening day. The new law carries an appropriation of \$5000 with which the secretary of the treasury is to find the best possible designs.

The new law also provides that the government, at the Philadelphia mint and the bureau of engraving and printing here, is to make the medals and diplomas and inscriptions commemorative of the exposition and of the awards to be made to the exhibitors, the exposition company to pay the cost of material.

An interesting provision in the law is that the 50-cent coins herein authorized may, in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, be coined or finished and issued from the machinery to be installed as a part of the exhibit of the United States mint at said exposition, and for the purpose of maintaining the exhibit at all times the coins so minted may be remelted and reminted. All of said 50-cent silver coins herein authorized not issued to and at the request of said Panama-Pacific international exposition, whether the same are coined as a part of said working exhibit or coined at the mint in San Francisco, shall be remelted upon the official closing of said exposition.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to get up a souvenir medal of the exposition, to be struck off by the machinery in the mint exhibit at the exposition. These medals are to be sold to the exposition company at the cost of material.

STUDENTS INDORSE ADMINISTRATION

Students of Harvard College and the graduate schools attended the third forum meeting at the Harvard Union last night and many took part in the debate over the policies of the present Democratic administration in the United States. The course of President Wilson, the Congress and the cabinet were considered by the students.

Dr. Frederick Schenck was the chairman. Former Lieutenant-Governor Louis A. Frothingham summed up what had been said on both sides. He said there were many things in President Wilson's administration to indorse. At the close of his remarks the students voted 43 to 38 in favor of the President's policies.

"NEW CITIZENSHIP" IS SUBJECT

The concluding lecture of the course on "The New Citizenship" being given by Mr. Charles Zuehlke under the auspices of the Boston School of Social Science will take place at Tremont Temple Monday evening, Jan. 25. The subject will be "Our Responsibilities," and the question period following should prove an occasion for fruitful discussion by the audience. A half hour's phonograph concert will precede the lecture.

SPEEDY ACTION ON MEASURE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Board of Agriculture Reports Appropriation Resolve and Rules Are Suspended to Give It Two Readings

In the House this morning, the committee on agriculture reported recommending that the petitioner for legislation to prohibit the "smoking out" of bees from trees be given leave to withdraw, and that the petitioner for legislation to prohibit the spraying of fruit trees when in bloom be referred to the next General Court.

The committee on ways and means reported a bill appropriating \$60,400 for the salaries and expenses of the civil service commission.

The committee on agriculture reported its resolve making an appropriation for the unemployed, and on motion of Representative Chapman of Ludlow the rules requiring the resolve to be referred to the ways and means committee were suspended, and it was given two readings.

Mr. Morrill of Haverhill said he did not care to oppose the bill, but he thought it would be much better to pass his bill, making an appropriation of \$1,000,000, while this bill makes available a total of about \$50,000.

Representative Chapman asked for suspension of the rule requiring the resolve to be referred to the committee on bills in third reading, but objection was made by Representative Newhall of Stoneham, thus preventing the matter being sent to the Senate today.

Mr. Frost of Somerville opposed the bill making an appropriation of \$3500 for expenses of the industrial accident board and the state board of labor and industries, sitting as a joint board for the prevention of occupational diseases, contending that the board has accomplished nothing with the money given it last year. Messrs. Hull of Great Barrington, Warner of Taunton and Lyman of Easthampton favored the bill, and it was passed to be engrossed.

Representative Robinson of Chelsea moved to recommit to the ways and means committee a bill making appropriations for the salaries and expenses of the public service commission, claiming that the sum of \$6500 for telephone supervision and inspection is not sufficient. He said the commission has engaged only one inspector, and he is required to cover the entire state from Cape Cod to the Berkshires.

Representative Lomasney of Boston said he had no objection to recommitment, but he thought it strange that after so much talk about economy an attempt should be made to create new jobs.

Mr. Caro of Chelsea favored recommitment, and it was opposed by Representative Hull of Great Barrington. The motion to recommit was defeated, and the bill passed to be engrossed.

NORTH SHORE LAND IS TRANSFERRED

An important sale of North Shore property, just made, is that of the estate of Charles W. Parker, at Marblehead Neck, to Frederick C. Fletcher of Brookline, who will make this place his future summer residence.

The estate which he has just purchased has been known as "Red Gate," and it is the largest of any place on the Neck. It is situated near the Causeway, which runs from the Neck over to Devens, and it faces Marblehead harbor, on which it has a frontage of more than 700 feet, with private boat landing and its own bathhouse. Picturesque rocks skirt the shore, giving the estate added attraction.

WALTHAM CHAPTER HOLDS CELEBRATION

WALTHAM, Mass.—Royal Arch Masons of this district united with Waltham chapter Thursday night in celebrating its golden anniversary. Rt. Excellent Henry N. Fisher and Charles S. Thomson conveyed the congratulations of the Grand chapter: High Priest Colgan brought the best wishes of the younger neighbor from Newton, and there were remarks from Past High Priests Chase and Twitchell.

On behalf of the chapter a past high priest's jewel was given John E. Cobb, P. H. P., by L. W. Powers, and Hiram A. Roark, C. of H., was the spokesman for his associate officers in conveying an apron to the same former high priest.

E. GERRY BROWN TO RESUME TESTIMONY

E. Gerry Brown of Brockton is expected to resume the testimony regarding his recent removal as state supervisor of loan agencies at a hearing of the committee on rules Monday afternoon. Speaking to the committee late yesterday, Mr. Brown charged that he had been removed by the Governor and council to make room for another appointee. He has introduced a bill for an investigation of the conduct of the department during his term as supervisor.

WILL SPEAK OF POLAND

SALEM, Mass.—Mme. Zmumowska-Adamowska will be the principal attraction at a benefit for the Polish relief fund, to be held at Ames Memorial hall Wednesday evening. Besides making an address on conditions in Poland, she will give piano selections.

UNIFORMITY FOR PARTNERSHIP LAW CALLED A NEED

Committee on Judiciary Hold Hearings on Several Measures Proposing Changes in Statutes

At the hearing by the legislative committee on judiciary at the State House today, Hollis R. Bailey, Samuel Williston and Joseph F. O'Connell, urged the passage of two bills, one to make uniform the law relating to partnerships and the other to make uniform the law of acknowledgment of deeds or other instruments taken outside of the United States.

The object of the former bill is to obtain a codification of the common law decisions relating to partnerships. Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan was heard by the committee in support of Mayor Curley's bill providing that persons on whose premises a fire starts shall be liable in a civil action to any other persons whose property may be destroyed thereby, in the event that such fires are caused by wilful negligence, and that the city of Boston may recover from such persons the cost of extinguishing the fire.

Fire Commissioner John A. O'Keefe said the influence of his office will be exercised to inspire suits for damages in all cases of negligence, which suits, he believed, can be brought under the common law. There is at present, however, no way in which a city may recover for cost of extinguishing fires, and he thought it advisable to supply this remedy, as it would result in many cases in giving to cities and towns the money which they cannot now afford, but which is needed to bring their departments up to a proper standard of efficiency.

FARM EARNINGS IN U. S. TOLD IN RECENT REPORT

Figures Show How Largely Rural Homes May Be Self-Supporting Because of Products Secured on the Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The department of agriculture has been trying to make an intelligent answer to the question, what are the earnings of the average American farmer? The answer is a test of all systems of farm management. At the same time it has much to do with the back-to-the-farm movement.

It is simple enough, say authorities of the department, to calculate a year's cash profits, but these do not measure the farmer's success. The farm supplies him with much besides money—food, shelter, fuel. For these things the city worker has to pay out a large part of his wages. They must, therefore, be included in any just estimate of the farmer's income. The city worker is paid entirely in cash, and the farmer only partly in cash.

The department has recently concluded an investigation of the earnings of 438 farm families in ten states in different sections of the country. On these farms the cost of maintaining each grown person was, on an average, \$176 a year, counting food, fuel, rent, labor, etc. Of this sum only about 22 per cent was paid out in cash. The remainder was furnished by the farm in those things for which the money could have been exchanged.

The extent to which a farm can thus be made self-sustaining, is indicated by conditions in North Carolina.

There the average annual value of the food, fuel, oil and shelter enjoyed by the farm family was \$505. The farm furnished directly \$429. Food was the chief item. This amounted to \$401.93, of which \$330.65 was raised on the farm. Of meat, poultry, milk, eggs, cheese, etc., 97.3 per cent were home products; of fruits, 98 per cent; of vegetables, 96.1. Of the other articles consumed, classed as groceries, only 24 per cent was raised on the farm.

The two other important items in the cost of farm maintenance, say departmental officials, are house rent and labor. Both of these it is a common error to overlook when estimating the farmer's income. It was found that \$125 was a fair rental charge for the average farmhouse, including interest, depreciation and repairs. The fact that the farmer does not have to pay out this sum, it is said, is equivalent to adding \$125 to his income. With labor it is much the same.

SCALLOP PRIVILEGE MEASURE IS ARGUED

Senator Charles L. Gifford spoke before the legislative committee on fisheries and game today on a bill to permit the use of food scallops and other shell fish taken incidentally from the waters of the commonwealth in connection with oyster dredging. Representative Edward H. Perry of Nantucket opposed the bill on the ground that it would be detrimental to the fishing industry, saying that it would encourage oyster men to take scallops deliberately.

STATE PEACE PARTY TO ORGANIZE

The proposed Massachusetts branch of the Women's Peace Party will hold a meeting in the vestry of the Arlington Street church at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning to draw up plans of organization and to elect officers. Miss Jane Addams is national chairman of the party, organized Jan 10 in Washington.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF MOVE IS MADE BY BOARDS

Pending Action by Governor, Joint Committees Prepare Tentative Bill Seeking Fund of \$100,000 for Park Work

In executive session with the metropolitan park commission this morning the joint committee on metropolitan affairs discussed how the unemployed could be given work on the reservations of the commonwealth.

Chairman de las Casas of the park commission was of opinion that a good deal of work can be done if his board has the money. The recommendation of the Governor in his inaugural that work be given the unemployed on the boulevards was before the committee.

As explained by the park commission there is now in the way of general work a good many projects awaiting the money for their completion.

The committee did not take action on the Governor's proposition for an appropriation of \$100,000 for beginning construction on the Old Colony boulevard between Columbia road and the Neponset river, but it was finally voted that the chairman prepare a tentative bill for an appropriation of \$100,000 to be expended by the park commission on general work throughout its department.

It was voted that this bill should be held pending a proposition expected on Monday from the Governor for a general appropriation of \$100,000 to relieve the unemployed and set them to work.

If such a bill should be put in accompanying such a recommendation from the Governor then this proposed bill, as stated by the House chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs, might not be reported by the committee. The matter is so left.

With the announcement by Governor Walsh that a committee of citizens will aid in providing work for unemployed persons, there has come from the committee on agriculture a resolve for a commission to have charge of the state's part in the work of finding employment.

The resolve provides for an appropriation of \$25,000 and authorizes the commission to expend other sums in their work if these are appropriated.

It is provided that "the chief engineer of the state department of health, the secretary of the state board of agriculture and the state forester be made a commission to provide employment for certain needy persons whom they deem worthy, with preference for residents of the commonwealth and persons on whom others are dependent."

"The money authorized is to be spent upon such public works as the reclamation of wet lands, the improvement of forests and any public works which may be proper."

Governor Walsh plans to name today a committee of citizens to cooperate with state and city officials in finding means of employment.

CLASS IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE STARTS AT UNION

Elements of naval architecture are being studied at Franklin Union by 20 young men enrolled in the course just started under the direction of William J. Young, who is connected with the government ship work at Fore River works.

This new course aims to assist practical young men engaged in shipbuilding, mold loft work, shipfitting and boat-building. It is designed also for shipyard and navy yard employees, apprentices and yachtmen.

Two years are required to complete the instruction. Next winter accommodations will be provided for both elementary and advanced classes.

The course is planned to give students a working knowledge of the theories on which practical work is based.

GEO. A. WHITNEY WINS ON RECOUNT

George A. Whitney of Clinton is declared winner by two votes in the contest for representative in the tenth Worcester district as a result of a recount by the legislative committee on election laws.

In the original returns he was reported as tied with Eben S. Cobb of Clinton.

PUBLIC WORKS CHIEF IN WOBURN IS NAMED

WOBURN, Mass.—Mayor Johnson named last night Henry V. Macksey of Boston as the new superintendent of public works.

The appointee under the amended charter is a civil engineer, a graduate of the Rensselaer (N. Y.) Polytechnic Institute. He has served as engineer for the highway commission and the directors for the port of Boston, and for 10 years was employed in various engineering capacities in the water and street department of Boston.

SOUTH END SOCIETY MEETS

At the meeting and reception of the South End Improvement Society in the vestry of Union church Thursday evening Robert A. Woods of the South End House and the Rev. Ernest Graham Guthrie of the Union Congregational church were the speakers. Before the speaking there was a reception to the new president, Calvin Maynard, and Mrs. Maynard.



That mysterious thing about some houses called "Homelikeness"

What is it? It isn't coziness; it isn't refinement—nor luxury, nor comfort. It isn't warmth, nor size, nor shape. Nobody knows what it is, yet everybody knows exactly what it is.

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TALKS ARRANGED ON HOMEMAKING BY FEDERATION

Four homemaking talks are to be given by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs in Perkins hall, 264 Boylston street.

The program for Jan. 29 is: "The Buying of Meat," Frederick S. Snyder; Feb. 26, "The Spending of the Income," Stuart Chase; March 26, "Women's Cosmetics," Dr. Joel E. Goldthwait; April 30, "Home Economics Programs."

Talks start at 3 p. m. and are to be followed by discussions.

HYDE PARK LODGE HAS CELEBRATION

Hyde Park lodge of Masons last night celebrated its five hundredth regular communication with music, speeches and a lunch. Six of the members of the lodge who were admitted during the first 10 years of its existence were present. Among them was William U. Fairbairn, the only resident charter member. The only other charter member lives in Cedar Rapids. Hyde Park lodge was instituted in 1866. The speakers were Mr. Fairbairn, Worshipful Master Frederick G. Katzmann, Henry S. Bunton and Alden B. Helfer.

NEW MUSEUM DIRECTOR

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts held yesterday William Crowninshield Endicott was elected a trustee to fill the vacancy on the board occasioned by the passing away of Francis Bartlett.

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Rates: (Room with detached bath \$1.00 up.
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On the Beautiful Halifax River. The Prettiest Winter Resort in the World. Surf bathing in the Atlantic ocean, less than a mile away; good motor roads; golf. Free lunch, concerts twice daily on the river front. Excellent hotels and boating houses.

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\$65,000 has been spent reconstructing and refurbishing this ideal Summer Resort. Golf, riding, tennis, swimming pool. Write for booklet.

H. W. FOSS, Manager
Late of Tampa Bay Hotel

COMMENT OF OTHER EDITORS

Pilgrim Fathers' Tercentenary
WASHINGTON HERALD—The tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers will be on hand five years from now, and New England has begun to discuss its proper celebration. The world's fair method of observing an anniversary has been overworked and something original is demanded. No ordinary international exposition of the world's arts and crafts, with its depressing sequel and financial deficit, would do. A measure now before the Massachusetts Legislature provides for the appointment of a commission to deliberate the matter for a year. Meanwhile the man with the right inspiration is going to have the opportunity of his time.

Florida's Rapid Growth
LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL—Less than a generation ago a trip to Florida—nearly any part of it south of St. Augustine—hinted at adventure in a semi-tropical wilderness with all of the fascinations of the tropical zone and a much better climate. . . . Nowadays diversified, extensive agriculture, stock raising, dairying, "trucking" give a new aspect to the state, although no industry has made greater strides than fruit growing. Florida is still new in point of development, and still has room for a much larger population. In the matter of climate and geographical situation it is unique among the states. Because of its nearness to the markets east of the Mississippi it will never have a "truck" state. Within the next generation its growth will far eclipse the record that has been made in the last.

Protection of Quail
CLEVELAND PLAIN-DEALER—It would be pleasing to a vast majority of the people of Ohio, we believe, if the present General Assembly would extend for a long period or indefinitely the closed season for quail. The quail is a species whose preservation is far more important than that a few hunters shall have their sport. It is an economic, not a mere sentimental consideration.

Wheat Speculation
TORONTO GLOBE—The Toronto News says: "The prospect of dollar-fifty wheat has caused a wave of excitement and speculation to sweep Toronto in a manner which is surprising even to the hardened wheat brokers. Everybody is buying—clerks and barbers, big men and small, are all having their fling in their own way. . . . That ought to mean immediate and drastic government action. . . . While there is usually very little actual wheat behind a speculative movement, it is unquestionably the case that occasionally grain needed for the feeding of the people is hoarded in elevators to give delivery to speculators who have agreed to pay a high price for grain to be supplied months after the contract is entered into."

Back to the Corn
GRAND RAPIDS PRESS—Two-dollar wheat may mean that Americans will have to return to the corn for food.

Well, what of it? . . . The country has been living on wheat so long that a return to corn will be a pleasant novelty. There is nothing more delicious than good old fried cornmeal mush, and corn bread is such a delicacy that it is now served in many of the best clubs.

A Wonderful Showing
VANCOUVER SUN—There will be many wonderful things exhibited at the Panama-Pacific exposition, but few of them will excel in point of interest the record of progress made by the exposition city itself. San Francisco presented for last year a roll of taxable wealth amounting to \$646,000,000. This means that the city in the eight years since the earthquake and fire has not only recovered the \$148,000,000 of property values which it lost by that disaster, but \$122,000,000 in addition, a total recuperation of \$270,000,000; for the valuations in 1905 were \$524,000,000, and in 1906, \$376,000,000. It is a wonderful story of civic pluck and achievement, and one without a parallel in the world's history except Chicago.

The Wheat Crop
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER—The wheat-crop year begins July 1. In the 28 weeks of the current year there have been exported 217,000,000 bushels. That compares with 165,000,000 bushels in the corresponding period of last year. But the United States raised in 1914 by far the largest crop of wheat it ever harvested. After deducting all the wheat required for home consumption, the country will this year have fully 160,000,000 bushels more wheat for export than it had last year. But during 28 weeks, or more than half the present crop year, we have exported only 52,000,000 bushels more than in the preceding year. Hence large as our exports now are, they will have to be still much greater if the United States is going to dispose of its vast quantity of surplus wheat. Ignoring the question of an American embargo on wheat, it is, nevertheless, true that our wheat exports have played a big part in the highly gratifying reversal of international money conditions.

The stream of gold threatens to flow away from Europe and back toward the United States. Nothing else could prove a more powerful stimulant to domestic business of almost every kind than this swift change in our position of having to pay out gold to one of receiving gold in payment for exports. No nation has ever yet been ruined by having too much foreign trade.

FEDERAL BUILDING SITE PURCHASED
STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Postoffice authorities at Washington have approved the purchase of a site for a federal building here, according to advice from Congressman Charles E. Patton, says a special to the Philadelphia Ledger. The site was the boyhood home of the present postmaster 38 years ago.

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HOMER D. MATHEWS, Manager

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Dallas, Texas

ALVAN WILSON, Manager

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WESTERN

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ChicagoThe House of
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AND
The Best Thought of
Hotel
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RATES

Single rooms with bath	\$2.50
Single rooms with bath	\$3.00
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Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath	\$10.00 to \$25.00

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1 Person \$1.00 2 Persons \$1.50 3 Persons \$2.00 4 Persons \$2.50 5 Persons \$3.00 6 Persons \$3.50 7 Persons \$4.00 8 Persons \$4.50 9 Persons \$5.00 10 Persons \$5.50

With Bath \$1.50 to \$5.50 With Bath \$2.00 to \$6.00 With Bath \$2.50 to \$6.50 With Bath \$3.00 to \$7.00 With Bath \$3.50 to \$7.50 With Bath \$4.00 to \$8.00 With Bath \$4.50 to \$8.50 With Bath \$5.00 to \$9.00 With Bath \$5.50 to \$9.50 With Bath \$6.00 to \$10.00 With Bath \$6.50 to \$10.50 With Bath \$7.00 to \$11.00 With Bath \$7.50 to \$11.50 With Bath \$8.00 to \$12.00 With Bath \$8.50 to \$12.50 With Bath \$9.00 to \$13.00 With Bath \$9.50 to \$13.50 With Bath \$10.00 to \$14.00 With Bath \$10.50 to \$14.50 With Bath \$11.00 to \$15.00 With Bath \$11.50 to \$15.50 With Bath \$12.00 to \$16.00 With Bath \$12.50 to \$16.50 With Bath \$13.00 to \$17.00 With Bath \$13.50 to \$17.50 With Bath \$14.00 to \$18.00 With Bath \$14.50 to \$18.50 With Bath \$15.00 to \$19.00 With Bath \$15.50 to \$19.50 With Bath \$16.00 to \$20.00 With Bath \$16.50 to \$20.50 With Bath \$17.00 to \$21.00 With Bath \$17.50 to \$21.50 With Bath \$18.00 to \$22.00 With Bath \$18.50 to \$22.50 With Bath 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REAL ESTATE

Sale was closed today and deeds placed on record from Mashie Berenson et al. to the Worcester North Saving Institution, involving the large double 5-story stone and brick apartment house numbered 1139 and 1141 Commonwealth avenue, corner of St. Lukes road, Brighton, being one of the most recent improvements erected in that neighborhood, and representing all the modern conveniences for housekeeping. The property is assessed for a total of \$102,700 and the 5129 square feet of land is valued at \$7700 of that amount.

Harris Tarlinsky has purchased the title to an estate located 27 Lowell street between Causeway and Cotting streets, consisting of a four story and basement brick building standing on 1018 square feet of land, taxed in the name of Yetta Schwartz for \$10,100, land value being \$4600.

ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS

Through the office of S. W. Keene & Son final papers have gone to record in the sale of a frame 2½-story dwelling at 26 Ray street, Roxbury. The total assessment is \$2000 of which \$500 is on the 2100 square feet of land. The grantor was Charles W. Langer and the purchaser Thomas J. Lane, Jr.

Another sale consummated embraces the premises described as No. 4 Highland park, near Ford avenue, being a two-story and basement frame residence and lot of land containing 3439 square feet, carrying a total assessment of \$3700, land value being \$1200. Jeremiah Mahoney conveyed title to Ralph E. Thomas.

MAINE VEGETABLE FARM SOLD

George P. Greenleaf of New Sharon, Maine, has sold his old homestead vegetable and dairy farm, situated on the Madison road in the town of Starks, Somerset county, Maine, comprising 140 acres of apple and potato land, also a tract of timber, a farmhouse containing eight rooms modernized, a stock and hay barn and outbuildings. The estate was sold to E. S. Robinson of Augusta, Me., through the Chapin Farm Agency of Boston. The vehicles, machinery and tools were included in the purchase.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company.

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO JAN. 20.
1915.....\$3,889,000 1907.....\$4,985,000
1914.....10,963,000 1906.....5,257,000
1913.....8,085,000 1905.....2,988,000
1912.....7,775,000 1904.....4,307,000
1911.....5,221,000 1903.....4,434,000
1910.....7,449,000 1902.....6,121,000
1909.....8,340,000 1901.....3,992,000
1908.....2,923,000

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Bennett st., 62-66-70, ward 25; W. R. Taylor, Edward E. Hoxley, brick dwelling.
Harlem, 44, 46-48-50, ward 20; Max Silverman, J. Schwartz, brick dwellings.
Chester st., 111, 113-115-117, ward 25; Fidler & Gordon, Silverman Eng. Co., brick dwellings.
Sprague st., ward 25; Thos. Leyland & Co., N. E. Tank & Tower Co., brick water storage.
Turner st., 14-16, ward 25; Jno. A. Burns, Edmund T. Stewart, frame dwelling.
Washington st., 484½-486, ward 25; Saml. H. Seager, alterations, stone and dwelling.
Merchants row, 37-39, ward 6; T. D. Boardman, act., alter mercantile.
Randolph st., 9-11, ward 9; Danvers Savings Bank, alter factory.
Hanover st., 332-334, ward 6; Boston Baptist Bethel Society, alter church and store.
N. Market st., 60, ward 6; Thayer est.; alter offices and store.
W. Second st., 42, ward 14; Daniel Foley, alter tenements and store.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals
Str Varing (Swed), Anderson, Copenhagen.
U S cutter Gresham, Winram, from a cruise.
Str Sygna (Nor), Meyer, Sydney, C. B.
Str Lexington, Nickerson, Philadelphia.
Str H M Whitney, Colberth, New York.
Str Canopic (Br) James, Genoa, Palermo and Ponta del Gada.
Str Algol (Rus) Johanssen, Manchester.
Str Ekasoni (Br) McKenzie, Louisville, C. B.
Str Langan (Br) Gilbert, Sydney, C. B.
Str A W Perry (Br) Ellis, Halifax, N. S.
Str Hampden, Crowley, Baltimore.
Str Belfast, Rawley, Winterport, Me.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Tg Prudence, Falls Portland, twg bg Kimberston.
Tg Boswell, Armstrong, Newport News, twg bg Harvard.
Tg Lenape, Bennett, Philadelphia, twg bgs Ontonagon.
Tg Lykens, Bengtsson, Portland Me.
Schr Edward L. Lawrence, Kreger, Norfolk.
Schr Helen W. Martin, Hall, Norfolk.
Schr Ella Clifton, White, Southwest harbor.
Schr James L. Maley, White, Southwest harbor.
Stm Lighter Eureka, Bennett, Newburyport.
Schr Annie & Reuben, Duke, Stonington, Me.
Cleared
Str Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str City of Atlanta, Diehl, Savannah.
Str Herman Winter, Crowell, New York.
Str Belfast, Rawley, Winterport.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.
Sailing
Strs Algeriana (Br), Liverpool; Howard, Norfolk; Prince George (Br), Yarmouth, N. S.; Herman Winter, New York; Kirkdale (Br), do.
Schr Edward E. Briry, Norfolk and Pernambuco; R Bowers, Bridgeport.

SHIPPING AND FISH PIER NEWS

Two gas buoys lighting the channel in Pollock Rip slue, Vineyard sound, were extinguished when the steamer Juniata passed there on way here from Norfolk, according to Captain James today. Light-house officials have been notified and will replace the buoys at once, it is said.

Resuming its way to New York today, the schooner R. Bowers, Captain Kelson, from Gold River, N. S., which was recently picked up and brought here by the revenue cutter Gresham, has been fitted with new sails and slight repairs.

Captain Danstrup of the Danish steamer Tyskland, which began discharging sugar at Lawrence & Wiggins' wharf today, reported passing a log or tree trunk in lat. 29.01 north and long. 80.14 west. The cargo of about 5,000,000 pounds sugar enabled the Revere sugar refinery to reopen, as there was no sugar here for feeding.

The steamer Greenbrier, which has just reached Bremen after a trip from New Orleans with cotton was formerly in the fruit service from the tropics to Boston.

Wholesale prices remain high at the fish pier today, and scarcity of fresh groundfish continues. Seven vessels were at the pier, mostly with small trips. Arrivals: Schooners Manomet 7200 pounds, Waltham 12,500, Flavia 4900, Elva L. Spurling 15,000, Jorgins 8000, Helen B. Thomas 18,500, and Frances S. Gruby 9800. Quotations per hundredweight to dealers: Haddock, \$5.75 per hundredweight; steak cod, \$9.75; market cod, \$4.75; pollock, \$4; large hake, \$6.75; medium hake, \$3.75; cusk, \$4.

Although prices have been high and fish reported scarce, statistics issued today show the supply to be greater just now than at this time last year. There were 35 vessels with 1,427,735 pounds fresh fish at the fish pier during the seven days ending Thursday night compared to 39 vessels with 908,225 pounds for the corresponding period of 1914 at T wharf.

Again today the supply of fish at Gloucester was furnished by gill netters, a total of 35,000 pounds, mostly pollock, being recorded from this type of boat. There were no other arrivals reported.

Built on lines similar to the Angeline C. Nunan, the new fishing schooner Henrietta is now at Gloucester, having been recently completed at an Essex shipyard. The vessel was built for T. A. Cronwell, and will probably be commanded by Captain Gethro Nickerson.

Loading frozen squid at Provincetown, the schooner Meteor is to sail for Rose Blanche, N. F. with the bait.

Inbound from Manchester, the Russian steamer Algor, while lying off Boston lights early today awaiting a pilot, was in collision with the pilot boat Liberty, and both vessels received some damage. The Algor brought a small cargo from Manchester and Runcom, and the Liberty was going alongside to put a pilot aboard. One of the Algor's plates was dented and bopwipit of the Liberty was broken off. Cargo of the Algor consisted of 350 tons salt and 41 tons green oranges and mandarins.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21—Arrd, str Bowden, Immingham; Katwijk, Rotterdam via Barry; Frankrig, New York; Malden, Boston; Ontario, do, and cleared to return.

Cleared, strs Orpheus, London; Everest, Bordeaux; Drumgeith, Genoa; Luigi Parodi, Augusta.

Sailed, strs Atholl, Havre via Norfolk; Vedamore, Liverpool; Ceylon, Christiania and Moss; Kalfond, Christiania.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York
*Ancona, for Naples-Genoa..... Jan. 23
Transylvania, for Liverpool..... Jan. 23
St. Louis, for Liverpool..... Jan. 23
*La Touraine, for Liverpool..... Jan. 23
Rotterdam, for Rotterdam..... Jan. 23
Austria, for Glasgow..... Jan. 23
*Portland, for London..... Jan. 23
*Taormina, for Naples..... Jan. 23
*Baltic, for Liverpool..... Jan. 23
Madonna, for Marseilles..... Jan. 23
*Canopic, for Gibraltar-Naples via Boston..... Jan. 30
Camerona, for Glasgow..... Jan. 30
*Duca degli Abruzzi, for Naples-Genoa..... Jan. 30
Minneapolis, for New York..... Jan. 30
Chicago, for Havre..... Jan. 30
*Lusitania, for Liverpool..... Jan. 30
Sailings from Boston
*Canopic, for Gibraltar-Naples..... Jan. 31
Sailings from Philadelphia
*Dominion, for Liverpool..... Jan. 23
Sailings from Portland
Zeeland, for Liverpool, via Halifax..... Jan. 30
Sailings from Halifax
Scandinavian, for Liverpool..... Jan. 23
WESTBOUND
Sailings from Liverpool
Pretorian, for Halifax..... Jan. 22
Francosa, for the world for the New York..... Jan. 23
New York..... Jan. 23
Haverford, for Philadelphia..... Jan. 27
Atlantic, for New York..... Jan. 27
Hesperian, for Halifax..... Jan. 29
Ordona, for New York..... Jan. 30
Philadelphia, for New York..... Jan. 30
Sailings from London
Minnehaha, for New York..... Jan. 28
Sailings from Glasgow
Pomeranian, for Portland..... Jan. 30
Pomerania, for New York..... Jan. 30
Sailings from Copenhagen
Hellig Olav, for New York..... Jan. 29
Sailings from Havre
Niagara, for New York..... Jan. 23
Rochambeau, for New York..... Jan. 30
Sailings from Genoa
Cretic, for Boston..... Jan. 23
America, for New York..... Jan. 28
Transpacific Sailings
Sailings from San Francisco
*Persia, for Hongkong..... Jan. 23
*Matsonia, for Honolulu..... Jan. 27
*Korea, for Hongkong..... Jan. 31

Sailings from Seattle

*Awa Maru, for Hongkong..... Jan. 26
EASTBOUND
Sailings from Hongkong
Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma..... Jan. 28
Sailings from Yokohama
China, for San Francisco..... Jan. 29
Manchuria, for San Francisco..... Jan. 30
Sailings from Honolulu
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco..... Jan. 27
Sonoma, for San Francisco..... Jan. 28
Sailings from Sydney
Maitai, for San Francisco..... Jan. 30
*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY
St. Fillias..... Yokohama
via Singapore..... Nov. 28
Yarling..... Copenhagen..... Dec. 13
Linkmoor..... Calcutta..... Nov. 22
Rosario..... Fowey, Eng..... Jan. 6
Hellas..... Jucaro, Cuba..... Jan. 15
Berlin..... Matanzas, Cuba..... Jan. 16
SATURDAY, JAN. 23
Greeland..... Copenhagen via Shields..... Dec. 29
SUNDAY, JAN. 24
Oridia..... Shields..... Jan. 8
MONDAY, JAN. 25
Eaparta..... Port Limer, C. R. Jan. 17
TUESDAY, JAN. 26
Etoslan..... Liverpool..... Jan. 16
THURSDAY, JAN. 28
Tuscan Prince..... Calcutta..... Dec. 13
Etoslan..... Liverpool..... Jan. 14
FRIDAY, JAN. 29
Linda Fell..... Fowey, Eng..... Jan. 13
SATURDAY, JAN. 30
Ninlan..... Manchester..... Jan. 16
Texas..... Copenhagen via Christiania..... Jan. 13
SUNDAY, JAN. 31
Olef Kyrrre..... Copenhagen via Anglia..... Dec. 14
Anglia..... London..... Jan. 16
SATURDAY, FEB. 13
Sark..... Buenos Aires..... Jan. 13
MONDAY, FEB. 15
Melderskin..... Buenos Aires..... Jan. 16

Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 19 times, per line, 15c; 20 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to the inch.

REAL ESTATE

By the Chapin Farm Agency, the oldest in America, a household word throughout New England; permanent and lucrative position for right man; must own home and stand well in community. For details address GEO. H. CHAPIN, 234 Washington st., Boston.

CLOTHING

MAX KEEZER
Highest prices paid for gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone, and will call at your residence. 128 Mass. ave. Cambridge. Tel. 303 or 2835. If one is busy call the other.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ICE CREAM

Fussell's Ice Cream
Made with pure, rich, Pasteurized Cream. Phone North 192 and have it for dinner.
FACTORY 1324 14TH ST., N. W.
T. A. Wickarham, Pres.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES
OUR FULL STOCK OF Suits and Overcoats } 1/3
Including Stein-Wachs Dress Clothing. Only Excepted OFF
SIDNEY WEST, 14th and G
Sole Agent Dunlap and Christy Hats

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
VICTROLAS and Victor Records; Player-Pianos and Player-Musings and Peerless Knabe Pianos at factory prices. W. F. FREDERICK PIANO CO., 1212 4th st.

AUTOMOBILES
MAXWELL "25" \$605.00. Phone N 4494 for demonstration. Salesmen and service dept. 1321 14th St., N. W. H. B. Leary, Jr.

GARAGES
Special Attention Paid to Tourists
THE GISH GARAGE
17th and U Sts., Washington, D. C.

PAINTING AND DECORATING
PAINTING AND DECORATING
G. H. MARKWARD
2210 14th St., N. W. Phone N 2210

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Merchants desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt attention by addressing the local representative, F. L. SUMMY, 1623 R. St., N. W. Tel. Main 4598.

DETROIT

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
DJ Healy Shops
222-228 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT

NORBRO SHOP
CREPE DE CHINE \$3.00
CORSET COVER Value \$1.38
with Sleeves
MRS. NORBURY MRS. BROWN
17 E. Grand River, near Woodward

M. M. & SPENCER CORSET SHOP
135 Farmer Street—Cadillac 5830
CUSTOM-MADE CORSETS
Hosiery, Custom-made Underwear for Men, Women and Children
FRANCES T. LOCHER

MILLINERY—THE EDDY-FROST CO.
will be located in the new Whitney bldg. after January 1st.

CONFECTIONERY

NEW COOKED CANDIES, right from the bright copper kettles; all fruits, nuts, chocolate, sugar—the finest, chosen from the world's supply; send a pound of "Mac Diarney" candies every week to your best friend; sample pound mailed anywhere in U. S. for 60c. The Mac Diarney, 32-34 Broadway, Detroit.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB—Home baking and cooking. Luncheon 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., except Sundays. 34 floor Valley buildings, 215 Woodward ave.

PRINTERS

Winder Printing Company
"THE BIG HURRY-UP PRINTERS"
81-83 PARK PLACE Main 4433

GIFTS

Thoughtful GIFTS of unusual charm and originality, that meet your exact need.
BLEAZER'S
FINE ARTS BLDG., 22 West Adams Ave.

REAL ESTATE

WATSON-ZUMSTEIN CO.
GENERAL REAL ESTATE
1326-30 Dime Bank Bldg. Cherry 1601

BARBER SHOPS

GOOD, Clean workmanship and man-curling—the best in the world for the money. Can be found at 333 Palmer Bldg. L. J. BRASS, Prop.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

BANWELL & JOHNS, 171 Griswold st. "Bench Made Clothes" ready to slip on. Hats and Gloves.

HAIR DRESSERS

HARPER METHOD—Shampooing, Man-curling and the best in the world for the money. Mabley's Corner, Grand River and Griswold, Detroit, Mich.

HORTICULTURE TO BE PART OF EXHIBIT

WACO, Tex.—At a meeting of the Texas committees for a Panama-Pacific exhibit at San Francisco recently, Mordis Falkner of Waco was appointed chairman of a committee to provide for a horticultural exhibit on the grounds of the Texas building, says a special to the Dallas News.
Twelve thousand dollars has been secured for the Texas building and plans were made to raise more money. Those present at the meeting were Abe Cross of Waco, J. T. Bowman of Austin and Mrs. Galbraith of Dallas.

WHERE TO MARKET

ISAAC LOCKE CO.
97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN FAMILY ORDERS

SHATTUCK & JONES
Incorporated
FISH
TELEPHONE 1437-RICHMOND
NO. 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc., POTATOES
Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable, in ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT.
Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the car. Thus you get the CREAM of the Car, the CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the State.
25 to 28 B. & M. PRODUCE MARKET, CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
IF IT'S QUALITY, BUY
Dorothy Vernon
PRODUCTS
PERFUME—SACET—TOILET WATER
TALCUM POWDER—LIQUID SOAP
Ask dealer or let us tell you about them.
THE JENNINGS CO., Perfumers
Grand Rapids, Mich.

DULUTH, MINN.
DRY GOODS
DOLLAR DAMASKS—72 inches Wide
If we hadn't landed them in August we'd not be able to give such values. Sent by mail \$1.05 the yard anywhere in the U. S. Money back if not satisfied. When you think of White—think of Gray's. It pays—January White Sales now on.
GEORGE A. GRAY CO., Duluth, Minn.

NEW YORK
SHOPPING
MRS. VIVIAN M. DEMAREST, experienced N. Y. shopper; satisfaction assured; no charge. 742 Parker st., Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to H. J. WARREN C. KLEIN, Suite 211-211A Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue.

DETROIT
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Splendid savings afforded in this
Sale of Coats and Hats
for the little tots

Himelboch's
180-186 WOODWARD AVE.
DETROIT

Dressy New Spring Suits
of Gabardines, English Whipcords, Shepherd Checks, Scotch Homespun, Covered Cloths, Serges and mannish mixtures
\$25 \$35 \$45
New Spring Gowns
Very dainty models of Gros de Londre, Georgette Crepes, Chiffon Taffetas, Checked and Falles Silks.
\$19.50 \$25 \$29.50
Wonderful advance showing of clever Millinery in our French Salons—Third Floor.

SHOES
A Shoe For All Walks of Life
183 Woodward Ave. 187 Woodward Ave.
185 Woodward Ave.

STATIONERS
Stationery, Printing and Fine Binding
The Richmond & Backus Co.
DETROIT, MICH.
Established 1842

CLOTHIERS
JOHN D. MABLEY—Men's and boys' clothing—the best in the world for the money. Mabley's Corner, Grand River and Griswold, Detroit, Mich.

GROCERS
ZANGER & AMMERMAN
Fine Groceries and Baked Goods
Hamilton Bldg. and Clairmont Aves.
Phone North 4520 or 5031

LADIES' TAILORS
LADIES' TAILOR
CHARLES A. VITALE
306 Scherer Bldg., 23-29 Grand River East

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS
CHAS. W. STEIN
PAINTER AND DECORATOR
1863 Russell St.
Phone North 5529

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World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

GREATER PUBLIC INTEREST SHOWN IN SECURITIES

Liquidation by European Holders of American Stocks Said to Be Heaviest Since Reopening of New York Exchange

Increasing interest on the part of the public in the securities markets has been of much encouragement to commission houses. The public has kept out of the market for a long time. In fact it has been several years since million share days were frequent. The greater activity and higher prices of the last week are attributed most largely to a return of confidence. Accumulation of investment funds has been of large proportions and was emphasized by the heavy disbursements this month. The usual "January rise" therefore resulted.

What is regarded as somewhat remarkable is that stocks should enjoy a good advance in face of liquidation on part of European holders of American securities. It is believed that there has been steady selling for European account, particularly of the low international issues. It is thought that London has been a free seller of Erie this week. It was believed that today's liquidation for Europe was the heaviest of any day since the reopening of the New York exchange. Trading was very active and prices irregular.

Among the most prominent issues traded in was New York Central. It opened off 1/4 at 91 1/2, advanced to 92 and then receded nearly a point before midday. Missouri Pacific was weak. After opening unchanged at 14 it declined 1/2 before midday. Canadian Pacific was off a point at the opening at 167. After receding to 166 1/2 it advanced to 167 1/2 and then dropped well under 168. St. Paul opened up 1/4 at 92 1/2 and advanced a point further. Atchafalaya opened unchanged at 95 1/2 and improved a good fraction. Western Maryland opened off 1/2 at 20 and advanced more than a point.

Mohawk on the local exchange opened unchanged at 49 1/2 and advanced 1/2. Butte & Superior was fractionally above 45. Utah Copper opened up 1/4 at 55 1/2 and after advancing to 55 1/2 dropped the fraction. Around midday the tone was very steady in both New York and Boston.

There was considerable irregularity in the afternoon but on the whole the tone at the beginning of the last hour was fairly strong. A further gain was recorded by New York Central. Northern Pacific was also strong.

Stocks slumped sharply just before the close. The closing was at bottom prices. Total New York sales, 361,800 shares; \$4,139,000 bonds.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Russian government has awarded a contract for 15,000 railroad cars to a Seattle firm.

Canada's imports fell off in December \$21,000,000 to \$21,454,383, and exports were \$37,163,624, a decrease of \$18,610,052.

Gorman production of pig iron in December was 854,000 tons, as compared with 587,000 tons in August, first month of the war.

To conduct business of M. Rumely Company Finley P. Mount, receiver, has obtained a court order to negotiate a loan of \$100,000 by sale of receiver's certificates.

Chairman Howard Elliott of the New Haven, after a board meeting Thursday, said business in January is better than in December and decreases from a year ago are much less than for any month for some time.

George J. Gould declared Thursday that he would willingly yield control in Missouri Pacific to the proxy committee, but he made it clear that in doing so he expected the committee to take care of paying the \$25,000,000 notes maturing in June.

CHICAGO BOARD			
Wheat	Open	High	Low
Jan.	8.47	8.47	8.42
Mar.	8.78	8.78	8.62
May	8.96	8.96	8.83
July	9.17	9.17	9.02
Oct.	9.38	9.38	9.23

LIVERPOOL, 2 p. m.—Cotton futures quiet, off 1 to 1 1/2 points; sales 4000 bales, including 2700 American. May-June 4.92d; July-Aug. 4.98d; Oct.-Nov. 5.08d; Jan.-Feb. 5.12d.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Cloudy, probably snow late tonight and Saturday, increasing north to northeast winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Unsettled tonight and Saturday, probably snow, northwest to northeast winds becoming fresh.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 22
12 noon 20
Average in Boston yesterday, 34.

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)
Albany 14
Buffalo 10
Chicago 22
Denver 18
Des Moines 14
Jacksonville 48
Kansas City 48
Nantucket 24

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 7:07
Sun sets 4:43
Length of day 9:36
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 5:15 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Express	80	80	80	80
Alaska Gold	28 3/4	29 1/4	28 3/4	28 3/4
Al-Chal Mf. Co.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 1/2
Amalgamated	57 1/2	58	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	35 1/2	35 3/4	34	34
Am B S & Fy pf. 137 1/2	137 1/2	137 3/4	137 1/2	137 1/2
Am Can	30 1/2	31	30	30
Am Can pf.	97	97	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am Car Fy	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	46 1/2	47	45 1/2	46
Am H & L	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2
Am H & L pf.	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
Am Ice Sec Co.	24 1/2	24 3/4	24	24 1/2
Am Linseed Oil	10	10	10	10
Am Loco	27 1/2	27 3/4	27	27
Am Smelting	63 1/2	63 3/4	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Smelting pf. 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am Steel Fy	31	31	31	31
Am Sugar	106 1/2	107	106 1/2	107
Am Tel. & Tel.	121	121 1/2	120 3/4	120 3/4
Anacosta	28	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
Atchafalaya	95 1/2	96	95 1/2	95 1/2
At Coast Line	106 1/2	107	106 1/2	107
Baldwin Loco	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 1/2
Balt & Ohio	74	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf.	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/2	72 1/2
Beth Steel	50 1/2	50 3/4	49 1/2	49 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	105	105 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
B F Goodrich	31 1/2	31 3/4	30 1/2	30 1/2
Brooklyn R.T.	88 1/2	88 3/4	88	88
Brooklyn R.T. pf.	129	129 1/2	129	129
Cal Petroleum	18 1/2	18 3/4	18	18
Cal Petroleum pf.	51	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Can Pacific	167	167 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Cent Leather	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 1/2
Cent Leather pf.	103	103 1/2	103	103
Cent of N. J.	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 1/2
Ches & Ohio	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 1/2
Chi & G West	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 1/2
Chi & G West pf.	32	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
C M & St Paul	92 1/2	93	92 1/2	92 1/2
C M & St Paul pf. 129 1/2	129 1/2	129 3/4	129	129
Chino Copper	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 1/2
Col Fuel	27	27 1/2	27	27
Col South	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
Con Can	49	49 1/2	48	48
Con Can pf.	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 1/2
Con Gas	121 1/2	121 3/4	121 1/2	121 1/2
Corn Products	10	10	10	10
Del & Hudson	151	151 1/2	151	151
Del & Laek	425	425 1/2	425	425
Denver	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 1/2
Denver pf.	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 1/2
Erie	23 1/2	23 3/4	22 1/2	22 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	37 1/2	37 3/4	36 1/2	36 1/2
Erie 2nd pf.	30	30 1/2	30	30
Fed M & S Co pf.	30	30 1/2	30	30
Gen Electric	144 1/2	144 3/4	143 1/2	143 1/2
Gen Motors	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 1/2	89 1/2
Gen Motors pf.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95	95
Gt Nor pf.	117	117 1/2	117	117
Gt Nor Ore	34 1/2	34 3/4	33 1/2	33 1/2
Gt Nor Ore pf.	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 1/2
Illinois Cent.	110	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Inspiration	19	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Inter Marine	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 1/2
Inter Marine pf.	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2
Inter-Met	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 1/2
Inter-Met pf.	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 1/2
Inter Paper	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 1/2
Kan City So.	25 1/2	25 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
Kan City So pf.	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 1/2
Lake E & W	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 1/2
Lehigh Valley	139 1/2	139 3/4	137 1/2	137 1/2
Long Island	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 1/2
L-Wiles Co	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 1/2
L-Wiles Co pf.	100	100	100	100
Louis & Nash	121 1/2	121 3/4	121	121
Maxwell Motor	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 1/2
Max Motor 1st pf.	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2	54 1/2
Max Motor 2nd pf.	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
Metrol	63 1/2	63 3/4	62 1/2	62 1/2
Miami	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 1/2
Mo Kan & Tex.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 1/2
Mon Power Co	46 1/2	46 3/4	45 1/2	45 1/2
Mon Power Co pf. 101	101	101 1/2	101	101
Mo Pacific	14	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
M & St.	13	13 1/2	13	13
M & St L pf.	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
M S P & S S M	115 1/2	115 3/4	114 1/2	114 1/2
Nat Biscuit	131	131 1/2	131	131
Nat Biscuit pf.	124	124 1/2	124	124
Nat Biscuit pf. 124	124	124 1/2	124	124
Nat Lead	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 1/2
Nat Lead pf.	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/2	108 1/2
Nevada Con	139 1/2	139 3/4	139 1/2	139 1/2
N Y Air Brake	58	58 1/2	58	58
N Y C	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 1/2
N Y N H & H	56	56 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
N & W	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 1/2
No Am	66	66 1/2	66	66
No Pac	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 1/2
O & W	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
Pac Mail	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 1/2
Penn.	108 1/2	108 3/4	107 1/2	107 1/2
Peoples Gas	119 1/2	119 3/4	119 1/2	119 1/2
Pitts Coal	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 1/2
St Paul pf.	85	85 1/2	85	85
Press St Car	33	33 1/2	33	33
Pullman Co	155 1/2	155 3/4	155 1/2	155 1/2
Quicksilver pf.	2	2 1/2	2	2
Ray Con	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 1/2
Reading	153 1/2	153 3/4	151 1/2	151 1/2
Rep I & S	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 1/2
Rep I & S pf.	78	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Rock Island	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 1/2
Rock Island pf.	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 1/2
Rumely	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 1/2
Rumely pf.	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 1/2
Seab Air Line	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 1/2
Seab A L pf.	39	39 1/2	39	39
Sloss-Shoef	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 1/2
So Pac	88 1/2	88 3/4	87 1/2	87 1/2
So Ry	173 1/2	173 3/4	173 1/2	173 1/2
So Ry pf.	61 1/2	61 3/4	61 1/2	61 1/2
Standard Mill	47	47 1/2	47	47
St L & S F	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 1/2
St L & S F pf.	3	3 1/2	3	3
Studebaker	42 1/2	42 3/4	41 1/2	41 1/2

LONDON PRICE CHANGES IN A NARROW GROOVE

American Department Among Strongest, With Low-Cost Issues Particular Features—Trading Somewhat Restricted

LONDON—Stock market slightly easier. Canadian and American rails show better tendency.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Price changes in securities on the stock exchange were narrow today, but the undertone was firm. Trading was checked because telegraphic communication was interfered with.

The American department was the strongest, being helped by favorable news from New York. The Dacia matter is ignored. Low-price issues showed the most activity, especially Erie and Missouri, Kansas & Texas issues. There was a spurt in Baltimore & Ohio and Reading. Canadian Pacific was quiet but firm.

Steadiness characterized dealings in domestic securities but they lacked color. Argentine rails were dull. Support was given to mining and oil descriptions.

There was selling of Marconis. The rubber group was steady in sympathy with the staple. The stocks of raw rubber here amount to 6731 tons compared with 4032 a year ago.

It is understood that the treasury will not enforce the regulation prohibiting flotations of foreign capital in special cases, including undertakings to supply Great Britain with materials for manufacture and foodstuffs.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Consols	Money	Decline
Amalgamated	100 1/2	100 1/2
Atchafalaya	95 1/2	95 1/2
Baldwin & Ohio	74 1/2	74 1/2
Canadian Pacific	167 1/2	167 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	45 1/2	45 1/2
Chicago Great Western	109 1/2	109 1/2
Delaware & Rio Grande	105 1/2	105 1/2
Erie	23 1/2	23 1/2
Gen Electric	144 1/2	144 1/2
Gen Motors	89 1/2	89 1/2
Gen Motors pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	117	117
Gt Nor Ore	34 1/2	34 1/2
Gt Nor Ore pf.	51 1/2	51 1/2
Illinois Cent.	110	110
Inspiration	19	19
Inter Marine	1 1/2	1 1/2
Inter Marine pf.	5 1/2	5 1/2
Inter-Met	12 1/2	12 1/2
Inter-Met pf.	51 1/2	51 1/2
Inter Paper	8 1/2	8 1/2
Kan City So.	25 1/2	25 1/2
Kan City So pf.	57 1/2	57 1/2
Lake E & W	7 1/2	7 1/2
Lehigh Valley	139 1/2	139 1/2
Long Island	37 1/2	37 1/2
L-Wiles Co	28 1/2	28 1/2
L-Wiles Co pf.	100	100
Louis & Nash	121 1/2	121 1/2
Maxwell Motor	17 1/2	17 1/2
Max Motor 1st pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2
Max Motor 2nd pf.	20 1/2	20 1/2
Metrol	63 1/2	63 1/2
Miami	18 1/2	18 1/2
Mo Kan & Tex.	11 1/2	11 1/2
Mon Power Co	46 1/2	46 1/2
Mon Power Co pf. 101	101	101
Mo Pacific	14	14
M & St.	13	13
M & St L pf.	25 1/2	25 1/2
M S P & S S M	115 1/2	115 1/2
Nat Biscuit	131	131
Nat Biscuit pf.	124	124
Nat Biscuit pf. 124	124	124
Nat Lead	46 1/2	46 1/2

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

PROSPECTIVE NEW FINANCING OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL

Refunding Needs Likely to Require Bond Issue of About \$100,000,000—Schedule of Short Term Notes Maturing Before End of the Year

NEW YORK—Preparations are rapidly being made to achieve the end toward which all financial operations, to say nothing of legal proceedings and formalities, of New York Central and Lake Shore have been shaped for past three years. In the very near future, the exact date depending on judgment of the road's bankers as to bond market conditions, the consolidated company will come into the market with a bond issue sufficient to provide for the larger part if not all of its outstanding notes.

Financing with short-term notes has been the rule of the Vanderbilt system ever since the sale of stock became impracticable. The last stock issue was offered at the close of 1909. With only a small amount of the \$100,000,000 3½ per cent old consolidated mortgage bonds remaining unissued, the company had no mortgage under which it could issue bonds of the savings bank class in quantity, and directors were averse to doing permanent financing with materials of an inferior grade. Hence temporary expedients were adopted pending removal of obstacles to creation of a broad financing instrument of the savings bank class.

If intimations which have come to a number of banking houses are correct, the forthcoming issue will be something like \$100,000,000 in amount.

That such an issue would not be in excess of this year's refunding needs is indicated by the following schedule of short term notes issued by the Central and Lake Shore and maturing before the end of 1915. The Lake Shore, as a corporation has gone out of existence, but its obligations have, of course, been assumed by the consolidated company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL	
Sterling notes, discounted, due Feb. 2, 1915	\$12,000,000
Three-year notes, 4½%, due May 1, 1915	20,000,000
One-year notes, 5%, due Jan. 22, 1915	5,000,000
Six-months' notes, 5%, due April 1, 1915	20,000,000

BOSTON WHARF CO. MAKES REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR

The annual report of the Boston Wharf Company shows a profit and loss balance for 1914 calendar year of \$356,064 applied as follows: Dividend 4½ per cent \$270,000, repairs and renewals \$89,355, depreciation in value of 3600 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad to book value of \$55 per share, or \$54,000, balance credit to "contingent fund" \$22,223.

Treasurer Joseph B. Russell of Boston Wharf Company in his twenty-ninth annual report says in part: "The business of the company, has shown a substantial growth both in the amounts of rents and storage collected and in the amount of rent-roll at the end of the year. The buildings have all been occupied and at the present moment none of them is vacant. Building operations have resulted in the completion of three large buildings all occupied under long-term leases by good tenants. Only one building is now under construction, which is leased to a large wholesale grocery concern."

Negotiations, however, are going on with other interests, some of which are practically closed, so that it seems probable that the building operations of the company for the coming year will be quite up to the average.

The net receipts from the storage business during the past year were more than double those of the previous year. During the year the company sold \$300,000 par value of its 4 per cent mortgage bonds at par and accrued interest, subject to 1 per cent commission. The market price of the stock of the

LAKE SHORE	
One-year notes, discounted, due May 15, 1915	\$20,000,000
do, due Oct 1, 1915	20,000,000
Total	\$70,400,000
One-year notes, discounted, due May 15, 1915	\$20,000,000
do, due Oct 1, 1915	20,000,000
One-year notes, 5%, due Jan. 22, 1915	5,000,000
One-year notes, 5%, due May 1, 1915	20,000,000
One-year notes, 5%, due Dec 1, 1915	3,720,000
Total	\$48,720,000
Total for consolidated co.	\$119,120,000

*Payments of these two issues have already been provided for, deducting which—

Leaves a net total of	\$119,120,000
Less a net total of	\$19,384,000
Total	\$99,736,000

Consolidation not only of the Central and Lake Shore but of a large number of subsidiary or leased lines of each with the parent company having been decided upon by the directors, as a necessary preliminary to a sound and permanent scheme of financing, the Central purchased between \$18,000,000 and \$20,000,000 worth of Lake Shore minority stock and large amounts of stock of lines formerly leased in New York state. This process naturally increased the temporary financing that had to be done. The exact amount of the short term indebtedness shown above which is attributable to the purchase of outstanding securities has not been disclosed, but it approximates \$45,000,000. This includes about \$12,500,000 of the cost of a majority of New York & Harlem stock purchased, for which purpose \$9,000,000 debentures were also issued. The Harlem has not as yet been merged with the Central, but the stock purchased, receiving guaranteed dividends, is income-producing.

Refunding of over a hundred millions in notes, being simply the substitution of long-term obligations for short-term obligations, will not appreciably affect the road's annual fixed charges, but it will relieve the company's profit and loss account of a varying annual charge to discount and commissions in renewing notes or issuing new ones.

BOSTON WHARF CO. MAKES REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has continued to decline during the year, and it has been necessary to make a further charge against our "profit and loss account" of \$54,000, or \$15 per share, to meet this loss. Not only does the company suffer from the loss of \$54,000, but also from the fact that it has received no dividends on this 3600 shares of stock during the year.

The treasurer has paid the normal income tax of 1 per cent on the interest on this company's bonded indebtedness. The mortgage deed under which these bonds are issued especially exempts the company from paying such a tax, but it was deemed to be a matter of good policy to assume it, and such has been done. A very considerable part of this sum has been returned since the close of our books.

There has been no change during the year in regard to the lands of the company, which, outside of its interests in sundry streets and passageways, is estimated to be about 1,572,402 square feet.

Total assets Dec. 31, 1914, were \$8,080,897 of which \$3,204,322 was land, \$4,367,309 buildings, \$198,000 value of New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad stock and \$105,266 cash. Principal items in liabilities are \$9,000,000 stock, \$1,800,000 bonds and \$200,000 repair, depreciation and contingent funds. There is included among liabilities an item of \$256 for United States income tax withheld from salaries.

TOTAL WORLD'S GOLD OUTPUT AT DECREASE

NEW YORK—The world's gold output in 1914 is estimated by the Engineering & Mining Journal at \$455,305,000, a decrease of \$7,364,000 from 1913 and of \$19,028,000 from 1912. The 1914 figures are based upon returns for 11 months from most countries and estimates for the final month of the year, together with the returns of the directors of the mint and the United States geological survey. Output by countries and districts compares:

	1914	1913
Transvaal	\$172,275,010	\$181,889,012
Rhodesia	17,748,275	13,035,681
West Africa	13,250,000	12,035,400
Madagascar, etc.	1,080,000	2,044,000
Total Africa	204,353,285	208,999,093
United States	92,228,500	88,884,400
Mexico	17,500,000	20,500,000
Canada	16,550,000	16,210,131
Central America, etc.	3,200,000	3,000,000
Total in America	330,373,500	336,593,924
Russia incl. Siberia	26,500,000	29,000,000
France	1,450,000	1,212,100
Other Europe	2,000,000	2,550,000
Total Europe	30,950,000	34,762,100
British India	12,228,000	12,770,400
Brit. & Dutch E. Ind.	4,000,000	4,720,100
Japan and Chosen	7,000,000	7,304,300
China and others	3,025,000	3,658,900
Total Asia, not incl.	27,253,000	27,363,700
Australia	13,250,000	12,035,400
South America	51,250,000	52,033,291
Total for the world	455,305,385	462,699,258

SUGAR MARKET STEADY
NEW YORK—The domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets are unchanged.

CAMBRIA STEEL VOTES DIVIDEND ON GOOD OUTLOOK

PHILADELPHIA—Following the meeting of the directors of the Cambria Steel Company, this statement was issued:

"The earnings upon the capital stock of the company for 1914 were 4.36 per cent, as compared with 13.8 per cent in 1913. Owing to the large surplus, as well as the improved outlook for business, directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Feb. 15, making a total of 5 per cent for the year."

"The company made large expenditures for improvements and increase in inventory during 1914, and in order to conserve its cash, the dividend was declared payable in scrip, redeemable in two years, bearing 5 per cent interest, payable annually."

BOSTON EXPORTS DOUBLE IMPORTS

The exports from the port of Boston for the first 15 days of January were \$3,097,153, a decrease of \$259,807 compared with last year and imports were \$2,754,300, a decrease of \$7,051,160 from the 1914 figures for that period. In the past two days the exports were \$1,735,143, or more than double the imports.

LESS NUMBER OF PASSENGERS USE LOCAL TERMINALS

South Station Shows Decrease in 1914 Traffic First Time Since It Was Opened

The record of travel at Boston's two big steam railroad stations during 1914 is strikingly typical of general conditions that prevailed, it is declared.

In every previous corresponding period since the South station was opened there has been an increase in persons using that terminal—the busiest in the United States, it is claimed. But during the past year the movement of passengers into and out of Boston over the New Haven and Boston & Albany roads was 2.58 per cent less than the 36,765,225 total of 1913. Herewith we give the figures:

	1914	1913	Change
Jan.	1,546,267	1,598,106	-31,839
Feb.	1,351,278	1,389,410	-38,132
March	1,284,573	1,369,091	-84,518
April	1,371,041	1,409,418	-38,377
May	1,534,438	1,500,418	34,020
June	1,750,579	1,698,371	52,208
July	1,500,229	1,412,500	87,729
Aug.	1,346,890	1,387,093	-40,203
Sept.	1,404,643	1,454,181	-49,538
Oct.	1,535,094	1,580,703	-45,609
Nov.	1,426,302	1,470,228	-43,926
Dec.	1,455,062	1,541,484	-86,422
Total	17,245,571	18,069,639	-824,068

*Increase from 1913.

Of the above 35,814,916 passengers in 1914, the New Haven road handled 27,172,786, against 28,183,654 in 1913. Due to discontinuance of operation of trains over the Boston & Albany, which were run under the partnership of the New York Central with the New Haven, the latter in 1914 carried only 247,853 passengers into and out of this city over the Albany's tracks, as contrasted with 528,383 so carried in 1913.

Boston & Albany's own traffic at Boston during the entire 1914 year was 8,542,124 passengers, or not much below its 9,881,571 in 1913. But, owing in part to competition from the new Boylston street subway, the Albany's traffic for three months to Jan. 1 fell 9.73 per cent behind the corresponding 1913 quarter. Last month the road's Boston passengers numbered only 747,182, compared with 847,154 in December, 1913.

Estimates from its ticket sales are that on the Boston & Maine 25,210,399 passengers traveled into and out of the North station during 12 months ended Nov. 30 last, against 27,867,813 during the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1913—a decline of 9.53 per cent.

RISE IN BOND PRICES SINCE FIRST OF YEAR

NEW YORK—Since the beginning of the new year the average price of 25 representative railroad bonds, including those of low as well as high grade, has advanced over 1½ points. Not since the latter part of June, 1913, when there was an advance of 1½ points following the sharp decline early in that month, has there been as decided an upward movement in bonds as in the past half month. Before that, one has to go back to the recovery following the 1907 panic to find such an advance.

At the present level of 79.90, the average price of these 25 bonds is a little more than three points above the average of the lowest prices touched by these bonds on the New York stock exchange last year. From the lowest prices reached in the outside trading during the time the stock exchange was closed it is estimated that the average is now up six points.

Present average is practically on the level of that of the lowest prices of the 1907 panic. Following is a comparison of the average of the closing prices of these 25 railroad bonds on Jan. 18 with the average of the lowest prices they have touched in previous nine years:

	Jan. 18	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901
1914	79.90	79.90	79.90	79.90	79.90	79.90	79.90	79.90	79.90	79.90	79.90

*Lowest prices recorded on New York stock exchange. Average of lowest prices in outside trading is estimated at about 74.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour \$8.25@9.10; 10-lb. bag \$1.05	
Butter—Print 30c lb. tub, 38c lb. 5-lb. box \$1.90, 10-lb. tub \$2.80	
Eggs—Fancy brown 52@54c, fresh-laid Maine and New Hampshire 47@49c doz, western first 30@40c, according to size	
Beans—York state pea 12c qt, 90c pk, medium pea 12c qt, 90c pk, California 15c qt, 1.10 pk, yellow eyes 13c qt, 81c pk, red kidney 15c qt, 1.15 pk	
Sugar—Granulated 5½¢ per single lb, 5.35¢ per lb. in 100-lb. bags	
Potatoes—Maine 25¢ pk, 90c bu, \$1.75 per 2-bu bag, selected 30c pk, \$1.10 bu, sweet 55 lb.	
Oranges—California navel 35@45c doz, Florida 25@45c, tangerines 35c	

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par. Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

Friday, 1915 1914

UNITED STATES RESTORING THE TRADE BALANCE

Government Official Points Out Important Factors Governing International Commerce—Investments of Foreign Capital

CHICAGO—At the annual dinner of the Illinois Bankers Association, F. E. Pratt, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of commerce, said in part:

For years the United States has enjoyed what many people thought was a favorable balance of trade. At any rate the experts of the United States have for years exceeded the imports. Even when we add the movements of gold and silver to and from the United States we have still enjoyed an apparent advantage.

I emphasize the word "apparent," because this is only the visible balance of trade and in our case there are invisible factors of even greater importance.

(a) The first and most important is the payments due to European capital on investments made in the United States. Federal, state and municipal bonds were first sold abroad in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. But the beginning in 1836, when Baring Brothers purchased a large block of Baltimore & Ohio bonds, European and especially English capital has flowed steadily into the United States.

The total amount of foreign capital invested in the United States is probably not far from \$7,500,000,000, distributed as follows: England \$4,000,000,000; France \$1,000,000,000; Germany \$1,250,000,000; Holland \$650,000,000.

In addition there is a large floating debt composed of produce bills, finance bills, loans against securities, overdrafts, etc., amounting in all to not less than \$500,000,000. Annual interest charged on this large body of foreign investments approximates \$350,000,000.

We may deduct, however, the interest on American investments abroad which probably amount to \$1,500,000,000, and yield an income of \$75,000,000. This leaves us a net interest charge which we must pay Europe of something between \$275,000,000 and \$300,000,000.

It is a very great error, however, for us to figure this a loss. It is only necessary for us to consider that our railways, our mines, and many of our manufactures have been developed with this capital, to appreciate its utility—yes, it is absolutely indispensable to our prosperity.

(b) A very large item in our invisible balance is that of expenditures of American tourists abroad. This is an increasingly important item, and in 1914 (fiscal year ending July 1) probably not less than 286,596 Americans traveled abroad, whose expenditures were approximately \$286,000,000.

(c) Another item in the invisible exports in the United States is that of remittances to friends. The total foreign-born population of the United States is about 15,000,000, and it has been estimated that these foreigners send home as much as \$250,000,000 each year. I would place the amount at least \$150,000,000. This is a very large sum, and is to be reckoned with in determining our real trade balance.

(d) The fourth important factor is the tribute which we must pay to other nations because we lack a merchant marine.

During the last year (fiscal) we imported \$1,893,925,657, of which \$198,923,686 was carried in our own vessels, 10.5 per cent. We exported \$2,304,579,149, of which \$169,486,090, or 7.2 per cent, was carried under the American flag. Of our total water-borne commerce 90.3 per cent was carried in foreign vessels, for which we paid freight net about \$25,000,000.

During the past six months we have attained a favorable balance of trade. This is shown in two ways: By the large imports of gold which have been used to settle the balance; and by the beginning of a period of export capitalism. We are just at the point of expanding into the world's market.

The first of these is evident from the figures shown. The second is also evident when we consider the foreign loans which have recently been floated in this country: The Swedish loan of \$5,000,000, the Argentine loan of \$15,000,000, the Russian loan of \$25,000,000. This exportation of capital will, of course, be a very slow movement at first, because we must pay our interest charges abroad and naturally a considerable amount of liquidation in American securities will take place, thus utilizing a part of this favorable balance in reducing our foreign debt.

We have turned the corner, however, and are facing a new era of business expansion in this country—an era which has made the term "home-market" obsolete and archaic, and put in its place the unfamiliar term of "world-market."

BROOKLYN UNION GAS

NEW YORK—A director of Brooklyn Union Gas Company says: "Output of Brooklyn Union Gas in calendar year 1914 increased 5 per cent. There was no change in rate charged for gas, so that gross earnings show, likewise, a percentage increase of 5 per cent. Gross earnings in 1914 approximated \$10,700,000, compared with \$10,218,514 in 1913."

PNEUMATIC'S NET PROFITS ARE NEAR THE LEVEL OF 1913

Showing Considered Satisfactory Under Lamson Concern's Reduced Contribution

American Pneumatic Service Company for its fiscal year to Dec. 31, last, had net profits of between 90 per cent and 95 per cent as large as in 1913. This showing is considered very satisfactory in view of the fact that 46 per cent of net earnings is derived from a variable industrial manufacturing company as the Lamson company.

The slight comparative decrease in net was entirely due to the falling off in Lamson's profits. For the first seven or eight months of 1914 Lamson net was running at the rate of nearly a 50 per cent decrease from the previous year. But the last four months did very much better, with the result that the bulk of this gap was closed up.

The Lamson company had a good year so far as volume of incoming business was concerned. It booked just a shade less than \$2,000,000 of new business, a trifle more than in 1913 and the largest year's total in its history. But completions were delayed unduly for one reason and another and it is not yet completed, paid-for work that net earnings are calculated.

The American Pneumatic found itself in excellent cash position at the close of the year, with a total of more than \$350,000 deposit, or a little more than at the end of 1913.

The company purchased and retired \$250,000 of its bonds during the year and now has only about \$350,000 in the hands of the public out of an original issue of \$1,800,000. There was no sinking fund requirement to be met in the purchase of these bonds. The bonds were acquired because the company had the funds which it could use for this purpose.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 22)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

- Baltimore—M. Samuels of M. Samuels & Co., Copy Plaza.
- Baltimore—Frank McLaughlin of Stewart & Co., Essex.
- Baltimore—Moses Daniels and H. R. Jan. Joffe of R. Joffe & Co., Adams.
- Baltimore—W. A. Dixon of Dixon, Bartlett & Co., Tour.
- Birmingham, Ala.—N. Berry of B. & B. Shoe Co., U. S.
- Chicago—E. Carpenter of Guthman Telling & Carpenter, 166 Essex st.
- Chicago—Phil Karl and H. Maseloff of Entrepreneurs, W. W. & Co., Essex.
- Chillicothe, O.—A. E. Culter of Culter & Slep, U. S.
- Cincinnati—J. Joseph of J. Josephs Shoe Co., Lenox.
- Cincinnati—H. C. Ottinger of Isaac Falter's Sons, Lenox.
- Cleveland—W. F. Lyon of Cady Iversen Shoe Co., Tour.
- Dallas, Tex.—D. Frank of Sawyer Bros., Essex.
- Dallas, Tex.—J. K. Kahn of Leon Kahn Shoe Co., Essex.
- Detroit—G. A. Lindke of Lindke Shoe Co., U. S.
- Evansville, Ind.—B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co., U. S.
- Indianapolis—C. Crowder of Crowder, Cooper Shoe Co., Lenox.
- Indianapolis—L. W. Cooper of Douvlin & Co., Adams.
- Indianapolis—E. Welsh of Eroygson & Wolf, U. S.
- Kansas City—J. B. Smith of Jones Post Co., Thom.
- Knoxville—E. McMillan of McMillan & Co., Essex.
- Knoxville—J. H. Anderson of Dulin Varnel Co., Essex.
- Los Angeles—B. Phillips of Stewart Daves Shoe Co., U. S.
- Los Angeles—E. H. Baker of Tour.
- Louisville—M. J. Streng of Streng, Thalines & Co., Copy Plaza.
- Lynchburg, Va.—H. Carlington of Lynchburg Shoe Co., Lenox.
- Macon, Ga.—B. Harris of Essex.
- Macon, Ga.—Messrs. Dannenberg and Dennis of Dannenberg & Co.
- Melrose, N. H.—T. M. Goldsmith & Bros., Adams.
- Milwaukee—C. J. Ballman of Schueter Shoe Co., Tour.
- Nashville—L. Korman of Korman & Sawyer, Adams.
- Nashville—H. Hollins of Hollins Son & Co., Bruns.
- New Orleans—G. W. Hogan of Boston Shoe Co., Adams.
- New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Son, Lenox.
- New Orleans—M. Kellner of Kellner Bros., Copy Plaza.
- New York—L. H. Nolle of C. B. Rouss, Essex.
- New York—Mr. Kirby of J. E. Bates & Co., Ogdun.
- Ogden, Utah—J. W. Scowcroft of Scowcroft & Sons Co., Essex.
- Omaha—C. S. Haywood of Haywood Bros. Shoe Co., U. S.
- Philadelphia—B. M. Scattergood of G. H. West Shoe Co., Copy Plaza.
- Philadelphia—M. J. Meltzer of U. S.
- Philadelphia—W. E. Heffner of Thacher & Co., U. S.
- Philadelphia—W. F. Munroe and C. F. Wollman of Munroe Bros. & Co., U. S.
- Portland, Ore.—M. Goodman of Goodman B. & S. Co., Parker.
- Portland, Ore.—R. J. Prince of Prince Shoe Co., Essex.
- Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge, Parker.
- Rome, Italy—Armando Serrini, U. S.
- San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin Shoe Co., Tour.
- Savannah—M. M. Smith of Globe Shoe Co., Essex.
- St. Louis—H. Vinsonbaler of Vinsonbaler Shoe Co., Essex.
- St. Louis—L. Hamburger of Hamburger Bros., Copy Plaza.
- Syracuse, N. Y.—W. J. Hamilton and A. C. Dunbar of Hamilton's Stores, Adams.
- Wheeling, W. Va.—P. J. and G. H. Greene of P. J. Locke Shoe Co., Lenox.
- York, Pa.—C. J. Wallace of Wallace & Son, Adams.

METAL PRICES ABROAD

LONDON—Metal prices here are: Electrolytic copper \$205 10s., uncharged; tin spot £160, up £2; futures £152, up £1 5s.; straits £160, up £2; lead 113 5s., off 5s.; spelter £32 10s., up 10s.

HOW TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO'S FUNDS WERE USED

Passing of Dividend Called Result of Use of Large Sum of Money During Past Six Months for Construction of New Line, the Erie & Ontario Railway

It is expected that the passing of the dividend on the \$3,500,000 stock of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company resulted from the fact that the company has expended a large amount of money during the past six months for construction of its new line, the Erie & Ontario railway, between Smithville, Dunnville and Port Maitland, which port is located on the north shore of Lake Erie at

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

JURISDICTION IS BIG QUESTION IN BASEBALL SUIT

Organized Baseball Feels More Confident of Winning Their Suit, Following the Raising of This Question by the Judge

CHICAGO—The third day's session in the Federal league suit against organized baseball was opened in the United States district court here before Judge K. M. Landis this morning, and the friends of the latter organization appeared to be very confident that they were going to get a favorable decision from Judge Landis before long.

This feeling of confidence was evidently based on the fact that Judge Landis himself suddenly broke into the Federal league pleadings with a request for arguments on jurisdiction. The judge was in doubt as to his legal right to render a decision on the case. He wasn't convinced that it was a matter to be brought up in a federal court, and there is a possibility that he will cast the whole case out of his court, leaving it necessary for the baseball men to resort to a state court for a hearing.

Such would be displeasing to the Federal league, while the organized baseball men would consider it as good as a victory. It would mean that the charge of violating the Sherman antitrust law would be groundless. The Federalists still might seek aid in a lower court on the common law charge brought against organized baseball.

The request came just at noon time when Keene Addington, attorney for the Federalists, began a perusal of the bill of complaint filed by his client. At the request for arguments on the question of jurisdiction Mr. Addington cited numerous cases which he claimed were similar and which had been tried in the United States district court. He claimed the condition of diversity of citizenship of the defendants already drawn into the courtroom. He even brought out the thirteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States which prohibits slavery and cited two cases of peonage which he claimed similar to the present case.

After the noon adjournment, Judge Quincy Myers, one of the attorneys for the Federalists, took the floor and brought up arguments in favor of jurisdiction by the federal court. He talked of the Sherman act and the Clayton act. He produced evidence of commercialism and trade in baseball by referring to the affidavit of one of the plaintiff's witnesses which told of the National league voting for the adoption of a certain make of ball and the American league voting for the adoption of another make and then these two leagues being paid by the manufacturers of the balls for making them the official ones of the respective leagues. He told of the American league contract with the Western Union Telegraph company, whereby the league got \$10,000 for permitting the company to have the exclusive right to put wires in the various parks.

Following the speech of Judge Myers the floor was granted to Attorney G. W. Pepper of the defense. In a few minutes he had every one in the room giving undivided attention.

Before he had talked five minutes he had brought out a startling statement, which caused the judge to call a halt and ask for a repetition. To make sure he had heard correctly, the statement regarded the new contract adopted by the National and American leagues, and Mr. Pepper led up to it with a plea that a restraining order against his clients should not be granted for things done in the distant past. That such things couldn't exist in the future was made certain by his exposure of the new contract.

The contract is the one adopted by the big leagues nearly a year ago, Mr. Pepper explained so forcibly that the reserve clause in it had been absolutely stricken out, and that his clients were taking a chance on holding the players after the one-year option clause had expired, that it seemed almost like a startling and new fact.

"This new contract," said Mr. Pepper, "means that every one of our players who was signed for the season of 1914 will be absolutely free at the end of 1915, free to sign with anybody in the world."

Along with this sort of contract, however, the organized ball men are signing many of their leading stars to straight contracts for long periods without reserve clauses, 10-day clauses or anything in them which might hurt their legality. It was to one of that sort that E. W. Collins put his name in signing for five years with the White Sox.

Following his statement, Mr. Pepper painted a picture of the growth of baseball under the present system.

HAVERHILL CLUB TO PLAY THERE AGAIN

HAVERHILL—Daniel Noonan, who purchased the Haverhill New England league franchise last August, visited this city Thursday and announced that the club will play in Haverhill next season. Mr. Noonan had a conference with Dr. Hugh Donahue, who holds the lease of Athletic park, the former home of the Haverhill team, and arrangements were made by which that park will be used next season.

FOOTBALL DATES FOR PITTSBURGH TEAM GIVEN OUT

List Calls for Game With University of Pennsylvania—Activity High in Other Athletics

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The University of Pittsburgh's football schedule for next fall is conceded to be the best balanced that has ever been arranged for the university. The big feature is a game with the University of Pennsylvania at Franklin field, Philadelphia, Oct. 23. This is the first football meeting between the two largest universities of the state, and it is expected to attract much attention. With a man of the national reputation of G. S. Warner to coach the Pittsburgh eleven, they should be a big attraction in Philadelphia.

An effort was made to have Cornell come to Pittsburgh, as they have been defeated two years in succession at Ithaca. It was impossible to make this arrangement, however, and Pittsburgh did not ask for a game at Ithaca. Georgetown, Dickinson and Cornell are the teams played last year who do not appear on the schedule. Pennsylvania is met on the Georgetown date and Allegheny College, a fast western Pennsylvania eleven, takes the place of Dickinson. The schedule is as follows:

Oct. 2, Westminster College at Pittsburgh; 9, United States naval academy at Annapolis, Md.; 16, Carlisle Indian school at Pittsburgh; 23, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 30, Allegheny College at Pittsburgh.

Nov. 6, Washington and Jefferson College at Pittsburgh; 13, Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh; 20, Pennsylvania State College at Pittsburgh.

TALK OF CHANGE IN START OF B. A. A. MARATHON

Followers of Marathon running will await with much interest the outcome of the movement started by Lexington and Concord people to have the starting point of the annual Boston Athletic Association run of April 19 transferred from Ashland to Lexington.

A committee of the leading citizens of Concord and Lexington is expected soon to visit the officials of the B. A. A., and request this change. The grounds for making the move are to put the race over the route covered by Paul Revere on his famous ride.

That the change will not be made without a strong protest on the part of many of the famous runners who have competed in this event in past years is evident from the way they have received the announcement that the change would be asked for. Most of those around Greater Boston are much opposed to the move.

The course as at present mapped out is one of the best for Marathon running in the world and as this was the first one ever run in this country it has been recognized as the national event at this sport.

HARVARD MEN TO ENTER CARNIVAL AT DARTMOUTH

While Harvard University will not be officially represented in the fifth annual carnival of the Dartmouth College Outing Club at Hanover, N. H., Feb. 11, 12 and 13, it is expected that several of the individual undergraduates will make entries and compete in the various events.

Hugh Francke, the star fullback on last fall's championship football team, is one of the undergraduates who plans to take part. Francke is a very good skier, having learned the sport while at school in Germany.

While Harvard does not have any outgoing club, it is said that a movement is being considered at Cambridge to form one in the near future. It is said that Yale has already taken up the idea.

MINORS MAY JOIN FEDERAL LEAGUE

NEW YORK—Representatives from several minor leagues whose identity is being kept a secret, conferred with Hiram Brewer, eastern representative of the Federal league, about affiliating with the third circuit, it was learned today.

Representatives from a league in the South, one in the middle West and one in New England joined the conference, according to the report. All of them, it is said, declared they were ready to transfer their affections should the Federalists give the sufficient assurance they would be taken care of in case a peaceful settlement of the baseball tangle is made.

WILLIAMS TRACK DATES GIVEN OUT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The following schedule for the Williams College track team was announced Thursday, Feb. 19, relay race with Amherst at Hartford.

May 8, dual meet with Wesleyan, Middletown; 21 and 22, New England intercollegiate meet, place undecided.

INMAN TO PLAY ALLEN

CHICAGO—Melbourne Inman, British billiard champion, has signed for a match with Benjamin Allen, the pocket billiard champion. They will play 600 balls at Kansas City Feb. 23 to Feb. 26, playing 300 balls on an English table and 300 on an American.

COLEMAN MAKES NEW RECORD IN BILLIARD PLAY

High Average by Winner of Class B Amateur Tourney Better Than Any for 5 Years

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS

NEW YORK—In the final game of the class B national amateur billiard championship, at the Amateur Billiard Club Thursday night, Harold Coleman, the winner of this year's tournament, established a high average which eclipsed anything that has ever before been accomplished in the five years that the event has been held. The new mark is 10-20-28, and was the result of brilliant play by the champion.

Coleman was in perfect stroke, and nearly established a high run record for the present tournament when he gathered 45, which just equals the figures C. E. White has twice scored in the present event. Coleman could have easily won the prize for the high run had he realized that he had one more count to get. He played a drive on the red for position, and missed, whereas he could have sacrificed position for an easy billiard. In view of the fact that White has twice made 45, the prize for high run will undoubtedly go to him.

The result of last night's game leaves only two men tied for second place, Frederick Loewenthal and C. E. White, and they will play off this tie tonight. Had Coleman been beaten there would have been a triple tie.

Coleman won the championship Wednesday night, and the result was that he came to the table Thursday evening without any thought of winning the title. He was absolutely free and no doubt his high average was made because of this factor. He could consider the game as nothing more than a practice match, and he took chances that he would have hesitated at if there was a championship depending on the play. Clarke, on the other hand, was struggling to create a tie for second place, which would then be three-handed, and give him a chance for the position of runner-up. He could not match Coleman's play, however, and was defeated by a score of 300 to 192.

FINAL ROUND IN PINEHURST GOLF

PINEHURST, N. C.—G. C. Dutton of the Belmont Spring Country Club meets T. C. Boyd of the St. Louis Country Club and J. M. Robinson of Littleton, N. H., in the final round today of the annual three-ball match of the Tin Whistle Club. In play Thursday Dutton recorded 48 to 32 for W. L. Hurd of Oakmont and 28 for C. L. Becker of Woodland. In a match play handicap against bogey, arranged by the Silver Foils, Mrs. Dutton won the trophy with a score of two up, playing with a handicap of nine strokes.

TWO MATCHES IN CHESS LEAGUE

Only two of the three matches originally scheduled to be played tonight in the Metropolitan Chess League will take place, owing to the fact that the Harvard-Massachusetts Institute of Technology contest has been postponed by mutual consent on account of mid-year examinations.

The matches which will be played will both take place at the rooms of the Boston Chess Club. In one the Chess Club will meet Tufts College, while in the other Bay State will play the Y. M. C. U.

CLASS CHESS IS WON BY FRESHMEN

Harvard freshmen won the interclass chess title Thursday afternoon by defeating the juniors, 2½ to 1½. The individual results were as follows: W. B. Snow '18 lost to A. S. Ellenberger uC. (playing for 1916); E. T. King '18 defeated B. Johnson '16; A. P. Ballantine '18 drew with A. J. R. Helms '16, and P. Le Fevre '16 won by default.

YALE FOOTBALL MEN CLOSE WINTER WORK

NEW HAVEN—Winter football practice at Yale University, an innovation introduced by Head Coach Hinkley, came to a close Thursday after two weeks drilling in the baseball cage. Seventy candidates, including 20 who had never before played football, were coached in the fundamentals by Hinkley, Dr. Bull and Captain Wilson.

HULSWITT TO MANAGE COLUMBUS COLUMBUS, O.—Rudolph Hulswitt, manager of the Jersey City club of the International baseball league, has been named manager of the Columbus team of the American Association. He succeeds William Henchman, who has joined the Pittsburgh Nationals.

INMAN DEFEATS HOPPE

BUFFALO—Melbourne Inman defeated W. F. Hoppe, 600 to 207, in the second block of their 1200-point contest, English billiards, here Thursday night. Inman defeated Hoppe by 600 to 106 in the first block, played in the afternoon.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK TAKES RACQUET TITLE

Crimson Players Defeat Heights Casino in Metropolitan Association Interclub Championship

NEW YORK—Not to be outdone by the Harvard Club of Boston which recently won the interclub squash racquet championship of the Massachusetts state association, the Harvard Club of New York is today sure of capturing the squash racquet championship of the Metropolitan association following its victory over the Heights Casino team Thursday by a score of 5 matches to 2.

While the championship series is not yet completed, Thursday's victory gives the Harvard players such a margin that they cannot now be defeated for the title. In defeating Heights Casino the Crimson graduates maintained a clean record of victories for the season, having beaten the Columbia and Heights Casino representatives twice each. A resume of individual matches won during the tournament showed Harvard leading by 19 to 9.

R. E. T. Riggs was the only successful Casino player, defeating Harry Hadden, the Harvard representative, in the only three-game match of the afternoon. The scores were 15-7, 5-15, 15-11.

S. E. Winston, of the Harvard Club, scored his second victory over C. M. Bull, Jr., of the Brooklyn team, at 15-3, 15-12. The latter was at his best in the second game, but could not cope with the speed and accurate shot placements of Winston.

The two Du Pont Irving brothers won from their respective opponents, Rudolph Goepel, the Casino Club champion, being one of those defeated. The summaries follow:

R. E. T. Riggs, Harvard, defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, 15-3, 15-12.

J. O. Low, Heights Casino, defeated F. H. Davis, Harvard, 15-9, 15-14.

Prentice Sanger, Harvard, defeated J. H. Williams, Heights Casino, 15-4, 15-6.

E. du Pont Irving, Harvard, defeated A. J. Corrier, Heights Casino, 15-15, 17-14.

L. du Pont Irving, Harvard, defeated R. Goepel, Heights Casino, 15-15, 17-14.

R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, defeated Hamilton Hadden, Harvard, 15-7, 5-15.

J. V. Ontavira, Jr., Harvard, defeated F. W. Bellamy, Heights Casino, by default.

In class B the Heights Casino squash players proved no match for the Harvard club on the former's court Thursday. Of the five games scheduled the Crimson won four. The other contest went to the Casino team by default.

P. M. Morrison and Robert Catlin fought out an interesting three-game match, with the first named winning at 15-11, 17-15, 15-9. The summaries follow:

Pell, Harvard, defeated Peters, Heights Casino, 15-8, 15-9.

Morrison, Harvard, defeated Catlin, Heights Casino, 15-15, 17-15, 9-11.

Grinnell, Harvard, defeated Beardsley, Heights Casino, 15-10, 15-12.

Not, Harvard, defeated Page, Heights Casino, 15-7, 15-10.

SUIT MAY CHANGE RULING BODY OF ORGANIZED BALL

NEW YORK—Even if the Federalists do not succeed in effecting the dissolution of the national commission, there is a strong possibility that the makeup of the ruling body of baseball will be radically altered.

B. B. Johnson and J. K. Tener will soon meet to elect the third member of the commission, and it is understood that the president of the American league will oppose the election of A. G. Herrmann, owner of the Cincinnati Nationals, and chairman of the national commission.

Men close to Johnson have been informed that he believes it would be advisable to place on the commission some prominent sportsman not connected with the business of baseball, preferably a lawyer.

DICKINSON HAS TEN CONTESTS

CARLISLE, Pa.—George Moose, manager of the Dickinson College 1915 football eleven, has announced the schedule for next fall. Ten games will be played, the same as last year, although several of them will be played for the first time, among which are Haverford, Susquehanna University, Delaware College, Lebanon Valley, and Swarthmore, while Gettysburg, Washington and Jefferson, University of Pittsburgh, West Virginia, Wesleyan, and C. U. have been dropped.

Sept. 26, Western Maryland at Carlisle; Oct. 2, Swarthmore at Swarthmore; 9, Lebanon Valley at Carlisle; 16, Franklin and Marshall at Carlisle; 23, Albright at Myerstown; 30, Haverford.

Nov. 6, Delaware College at Newark; 13, Carlisle Indians at Carlisle; 20, Susquehanna University at Selingsgrove; 24, Lafayette at Easton.

M'CARTHY TO COACH VERMONT

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Thomas McCarthy, the Boston American league scout, has been secured by the University of Vermont to coach its baseball candidates this spring. Owner J. J. Lannin of the Boston club has allowed McCarthy to take the position, as he will not be ready to use him until after the college season closes.

VAUGHAN SIGNS WITH FEDERALS

CHICAGO—Robert Vaughan, third baseman with the Buffalo International league club last season, has signed a two-year contract with the Federal league, it was announced here Thursday. It has not been decided which club will have his services.

FEW VETERANS AT MEDFORD OUT FOR TRACK TEAM

Captain Shum Has Only Three of Last Year's Team for a Nucleus—Hard Schedule Has Been Arranged

MEDFORD, Mass.—With but three veterans from last year's team available, Capt. Aiden Shum of the Medford high school track team has a hard proposition before him to develop a team that will be able to face the schedule of meets arranged by Manager L. R. Chadbourne. The schedule calls for meets with five other school teams, and the relay team, which has not as yet been definitely selected, is called upon to compete in three schoolboy events to be held in Boston this winter. However, there is a wealth of material out for the team, and as most of the candidates are promising, a good team should be developed by hard practice.

The two veterans aside from Captain Shum are Charles Cosgrove and Robert Blair. Captain Shum is one of the best all round athletes in the school, and can be called upon to represent the school in the 300, 600 and 1000-yard runs, the one-mile run and the relay team. Cosgrove is also a candidate for the relay team, and is making good time in the 20-yard dash and 600-yard run. Blair, who will probably make the relay team is also a 20-yard dash man, and is showing well in the 300-yard sprint. The fourth man who will probably be named for the relay team is Loring Munro, who also may take part in the 20-yard dash, the 300-yard run, the high and broad jumps and the shot put.

Six new candidates are making good time in practice in the 20-yard dash. They are Albert Bradish, who is also a high and broad jumper; Walter Maroney, also a 300-yard man; John Nelson, another 300-yard runner; J. J. Jeffers, also a 600-yard man; H. Parham, another 600-yard man; and E. Wolenty, who is also good in the 600 and 1000-yard runs and the one-mile distance.

In the 300-yard run, aside from the men already named, there is H. Hook, who is making good time for a new man. The 600-yard and 1000-yard men mentioned are, William Brackett, also a mile; Arthur Mason, another one-mile runner; Arthur Posey and N. Sweet, also milers; Ralph McArthur, Troford Lightfoot, A. Carey and C. Russell. The last four also make good time in the mile run.

Four other men beside Munro are showing promise in the field event, led by C. Bemis. Bemis is practicing for four events: the high and broad jumps, pole-vault and shot put. The other men are Ralph Emerson, high and broad jumps and shot put; Summer Cahoon, high and broad jumps and pole-vault; and Edwin Burd, pole-vault. W. St. Coeur is also showing up well in this latter field event.

The next meet for the Medford boys is with the Mechanic Arts high school team at Medford this afternoon and this is looked upon as being one of the hardest meets of the season. The other schoolboy meets are with Somerville high school Jan. 26, Brookline high Feb. 5, High School of Commerce Feb. 19, and Boston Latin school March 5. The Commerce and Boston Latin meets are scheduled in Boston, the others at Medford.

It is expected the relay men will take part in but three meets. Jan. 23 the Medford high runners will take part in the coast artillery corps schoolboy track meet in the South armory. The Irish-American schoolboy meet in the Mechanics building will be entered Jan. 30, and the Boston Athletic Association meet will be held the same place Feb. 27. In none of these meets do the Medford relay runners know who they will be called upon to run against.

THREE MATCHES BY CURLERS ON THE ARENA RINKS

Three curling matches, a round robin, a practice and a team match, were held at the Boston Curling Club Thursday afternoon. The team match was between curlers from the Boston club and from the Concord Curling Club. The Boston club won 17 to 15. The play was close and interesting and went 17 ends.

Russell's team won the round robin match, defeating the team skipped by Stockton by the score of 17 to 12. This match was carried 17 ends, and while at some stages in the game the play was close, Russell's team held the lead throughout. The team skipped by Litchfield won the practice match against Clement's team by the score of 12 to 11, after 18 ends had been played, the score being tied at 11 all at the end of the regular 17 ends. The summary follows:

Round robin—Sargent, Allen, Pritzer, Russell, skip, 17, Coolidge, Francis, Hall, Stockton, skip, 12.

Practice match—Cushing, Amory, Daniels, Litchfield, skip, 12, Gould, Denny, Rankin, skip, 11.

Team match—Boston, Storck, Crosby, MacAusland, Albee, skip, 17, Concord, Leth, Townsend, Sewell, Bradford, skip, 15.

M. G. A. MEETING TODAY

The annual meeting and dinner of the Massachusetts Golf Association is to be held this afternoon and evening at the Exchange Club. A large attendance is expected.

NORTHWESTERN IS EXPECTED TO MAKE NEW RELAY RECORD

Evanston University Has Stronger Quartet of Aquatic Stars Than Represented the Purple Last Winter and Established a New National Record at 160 Yards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—If no other national intercollegiate swimming records are broken, it is expected that at least the national relay mark will be lowered when Northwestern University and the University of Chicago open the Big Nine conference swimming season at Chicago tomorrow night. Northwestern, holder of the relay record for 160 yards at 1m. 26.2-5s, has a still stronger team than that which set the mark and Chicago is fast enough to force them to their best. In Vincent Johnson, a sophomore who will take part in intercollegiate swimming for the first time this week, the Purple has uncovered one of the finest swimmers in years, and he may set some individual marks. The meet promises to be a splendid contest, for Chicago and Northwestern both have the best teams in a long time, and adding the University of Illinois which also claims to have improved over the last few years, the conference race this year has all the appearance of unusual class and interest.

For all the prospects of Illinois and Chicago, second and third place takers last season to the Purple, the swimming honors of the approaching year seem again most likely to fall to Northwestern. Besides practically all of their 1914 championship squad, they have Johnson, and according to coaches of rival institutions, he is almost a team himself. It is not improbable that Northwestern will take an eastern trip this winter. Coach Robinson is anxious to have another try at the eastern teams, his last one, when Northwestern took every first but one from the Yale team of 1913 which had won the eastern intercollegiate and Canadian championships, having been so highly successful. While speaking of sectional ability, Robinson pointed out that the majority of national collegiate swimming records were held by westerners.

Northwestern's captain of the year is Irving Wood '15, who holds the Conference 220-yard championship. Nelson and Scates are close to Wood's ability. Anderson, Myers and McCrory are strong in the plunge and Scates and Lina in the breast stroke. Goodman is another first-class man at the breast and back stroke and Whitehead of last year's team can be counted on for points in the dual meets. The intercollegiate championships, it should be noted, are decided by these dual meets. The conference event, which will be held at Northwestern March 19, simply decides individual champions.

In competition with the Hamilton Club Johnson has shown himself to be good for 20s. in the 40 yards, exceptionally fast time when it is considered that 10s. is the national record. He swam the hundred in 59.2-5s, and did the 220 in record time. He is an unknown developed by Coach Robinson. The Purple's weakest spot appears to be in the plunge.

Here Illinois appears most likely to repeat another victory, for its star, McDonald, holds the western championship. Captain Griffin '15 is good in the 40 and 100. Chapman is probably best in the West at the breast stroke. Rouch at distance work is excellent, holding the Missouri Valley A. A. U. mark in the 220. McDonald's record, by the way, of 23.3-5s, in the plunge for a 60-foot tank, is the national mark.

Chicago has one sure point winner in Pavlicek, especially strong in the 150-yard back stroke, in fact the best in the conference. Redmon stands next to McDonald in the plunge and Captain Neff '15 and Lyman have shown considerable ability in the same event. Captain Neff's forte is the 220, where he is strong. In the 40-yard swim Pavlicek and Maine are good enough to give Johnson of Northwestern a hard race, reports Coach White of Chicago. The 220-yard breast stroke, always Chicago's weak spot, is much improved this year by Murdoch. Two more good men have come out in Gardner and Flood of the football squad. At the 100 yards Pavlicek is capable of close to one minute. The relay will consist of Pavlicek, Maine, Neff and Olson of last year's relay. In dual meets with Northwestern this is the event which will decide the evening, Coach White believes. Summing up his team, he says it is the best Chicago has turned out in five years.

Wisconsin has a championship man in Captain Taylor, who excels at the breast stroke. He also does the back stroke in clever fashion. Outside of Taylor, the team appears to be hardly of the same class as the three leaders of last year, and the same is to be said of Minnesota. The northern institution, however, will not enter the dual meets. It will make its bow in conference swimming by sending its first team to the intercollegiate, and next year expects to get into the dual contests.

Water basketball this year becomes a regular conference sport. A basketball contest will follow each dual meet, and the two teams standing highest will meet for the championship at the time of the conference. In the unofficial contests of last year Northwestern was the winner. Coach White of Chicago reports that he has an abundance of material in this line.

Northwestern's schedule for the rest of the season shows Wisconsin at Evanston Feb. 27, Chicago at Evanston March 5; Northwestern at Illinois March 13; Northwestern at the Hamilton Club

LEAGUE DENIES THE COLUMBIA GAME PROTEST

NEW YORK—Columbia's protest of the game with Princeton on Jan. 13 by which the latter won by 2 points was denied Thursday afternoon at a meeting of the executive committee of the Intercollegiate Basketball league, in the office of Ralph Morgan of this city.

The Blue and White five protested the game on the ground that A. S. Mellick, the referee, allowed a goal from the field after a foul had been called on both a Columbia and a Princeton player.

The protest had an important bearing in view of the fact that Columbia and Princeton are contenders for the intercollegiate championship.

The reason for denying the protest, according to a statement given out by Ralph Morgan, secretary of the league, was the fact that the committee did not deem it advisable to review the decision of a referee given during a contest, in good faith, and when there seemed to be a doubt as to the interpretation as well as the application of the rule.

All of the colleges in the league were represented at the meeting. Dr. Raycroft, the Princeton delegate, and Reynolds, Benson, captain of the Columbia team, were present to represent their colleges, but neither cast a ballot in the voting.

JONES LEADS IN TRAP SHOOTING AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C.—W. H. Jones headed the field in Thursday's sweepstakes event at the annual midwinter trapshooting handicap. His total was 192. S. A. Huntley and F. S. Wright tied at 191. C. D. Coburn was the only other amateur to break the 95 per cent average with 190. Others above 90 were:

A. Heiland, E. E. Reed, 189; M. S. Hootman, H. W. Heikes, J. B. Lallanoe, Jr., R. L. Spotts, C. W. Van Stone, 187; A. B. Richardson and G. L. Lyon, 186; G. B. Deering, 183; W. M. Fears, and F. D. Kelsey, 182; J. E. Cain, F. M. Edwards, G. N. Fish, 181; J. M. Hawkins, 192; Walter Huff, 188, and C. W. Phillips and E. H. Storck, 187, headed the professionals.

LOWELL TO HAVE CHAMPIONSHIPS

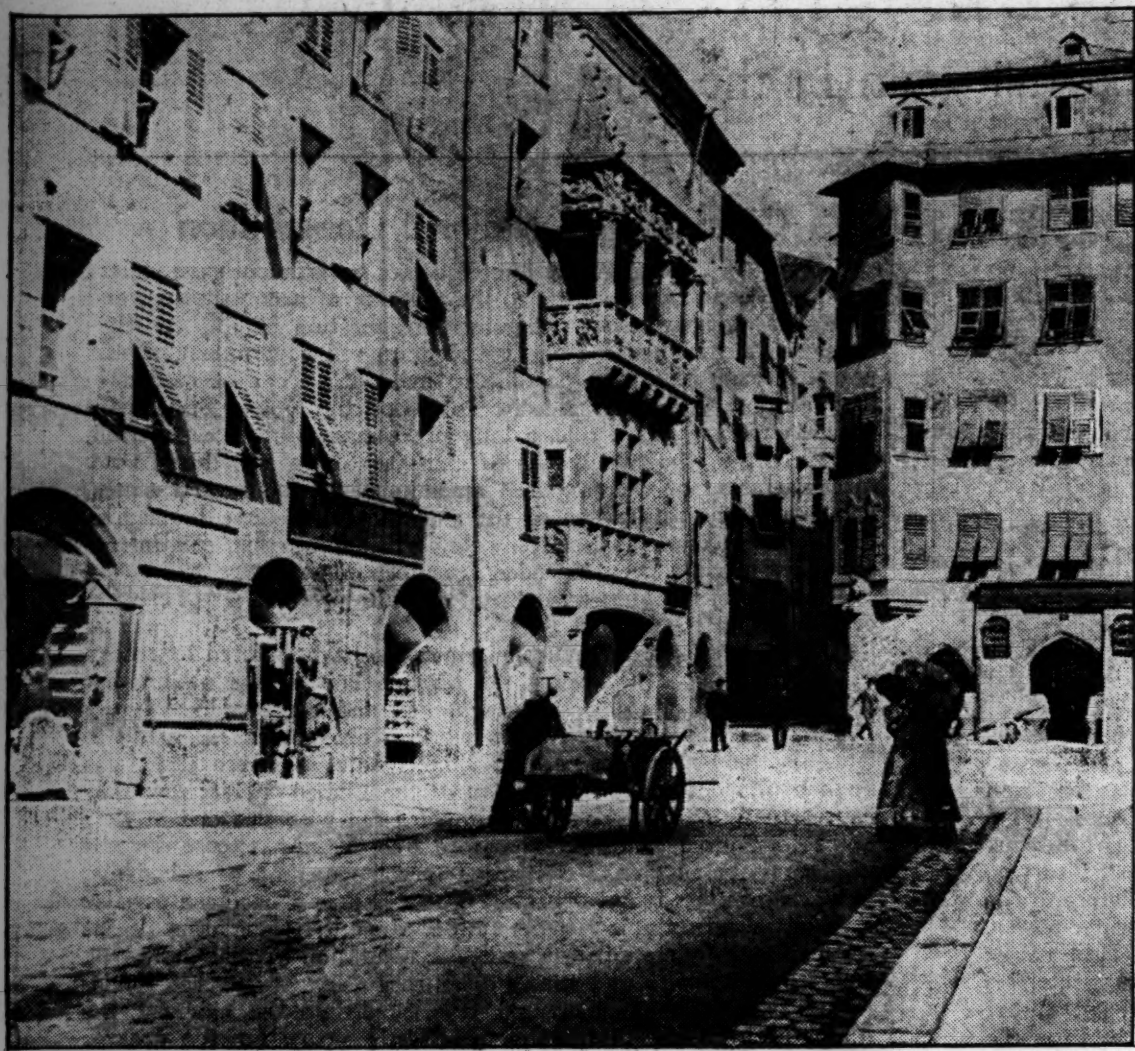
The indoor athletic championships of the N. E. A. A. U. will be held Feb. 27 at Lowell, under the auspices of the United States Hunting, Cricket and A. C., and Company M, ninth regiment, in the armory of the latter company. George Emley of Lowell will be manager.

The open track events will be a 300 yard (probably 50 or 60 yards), a short, 600 and 1000-yard runs, mile and two mile runs and high hurdles. The field events, open to all, will be three standing jumps, standing and running high jumps and shotput. The events open only to juniors will be a short dash, 300 and 600-yard runs and running high jump.

WORLD'S SERIES AT GREAT EXPOSITION

CHICAGO—Details of a world's amateur baseball championship series between eastern champions and the best amateurs on the Pacific coast, to be played in the Stadium of the Panama-Pacific international exposition late in October, are to be worked out at a meeting of the

THE HOME FORUM



Innsbruck, Tyrol, Showing the Goldnes Dachl

There are probably few more beautiful stretches of valley than that in the Swiss Engadine where lies the chain of deep blue lakes which give rise to the River Inn. From Switzerland the river flows to the Tyrol, down one rugged sweep of mountain upland to another until, hardly less beautiful though more sedate, it at length traverses the picturesque town to which it gives its name. Even in ancient days Innsbruck was thus named, for the old form of *Enipons* or *Enipontum* is merely the Latin equivalent of its present name. Its historical associations cover many centuries, Duke Otto I. of Meran having granted privileges to the town as early as 1234, and of its former glory some interesting monuments still remain. Its Hof church contains a very fine sixteenth century example of the beautiful metal work which a century earlier had its chief centers at Augsburg and Nurem-

berg, and which made the three *Vischers* so famous. The twenty-eight colossal bronze figures which surround the monument of Maximilian, with all their intricate and exquisite detail, form a subject for endless study.

Perhaps the most charming part of the town is the old-world corner where the streets narrow and the footways pass beneath ancient arcades and where above the Goldnes Dachl tower the rocky heights of the mountains, which in Innsbruck seem to form a background to every scene. There, too, is to be found the quaint old inn where one may still

hire the room which was Goethe's when he started on his famous Italianische Reise, or if one prefers, there is another room, hardly less noteworthy, whose window looks out across the river Inn and away to the mountains beyond, and from which Andreas Hofer addressed his enthusiastic followers. There are few more picturesque figures in history than the humble Sandwirt of the Passer valley who thrice delivered his much loved country from the Bavarians and French, and whose bravery and final capture have inspired the tragedies of Auerbach and Immermann.

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK'S VERSE

Fitz-Greene Halleck takes minor rank as a poet, yet his early efforts gave abundant promise of greater things. Why he wrote no poetry in his middle and advancing years has never been satisfactorily explained. Speaking before the New York Historical Society upon Halleck's work, Mr. Bryant once said: "I have my own way of accounting for his literary silence in the latter half of his life. One of the resemblances which he bore to Horace consisted in the length of time for which he kept his poems by him that he might give them the last and happiest touches. And having composed his poems without committing them to paper, he revised them in the same manner, murmuring them to himself in solitary moments, recovering the enthusiasm with which they were first conceived, and in this state heightening the beauty of the thought or of the expression. I remember that once in crossing Washington Park I saw Halleck crossing me and quickened my pace to overtake him. As I drew near I heard him croon-

ing to himself what seemed to be lines of verse, and as he threw back his hands in walking I perceived that they quivered with the feeling of the passage he was reciting. I instantly checked my pace and fell back, out of reverence for the mood of inspiration that seemed to be upon him, and lest I should intercept the birth of a poem destined to be the delight of thousands of readers.

"In this way I suppose Halleck to have attained the gratefulness of his dictation, and the airy melody of his numbers. In this way I believe he wrought up his verses to that transparent clearness of expression which causes the thought to be seen through them without any interposing dimness, so that the thought and the phrase seem one, and the thought enters the mind like a beam of light. I suppose that Halleck's time being taken up with the tasks of his vocation, he naturally lost by degrees the habit of composing in this manner, and that he found it so necessary to the perfection of what he wrote that he adopted no other in its place."

Wherein Lies the Virtue of a Book

"Various correspondents have asked me to say something about those lists of a hundred books that have been circulating through the world within the last few months," said Lord Morley a number of years ago, when lecturing on the study of literature. "I have examined some of these lists with considerable care, and whatever else may be said of them—and I speak of them with deference and reserve, because men for whom one must have a great regard have compiled them—they do not seem to me to be calculated either to create or satisfy a wise taste for literature in any very worthy sense. To fill a man with a hundred parcels of heterogeneous scraps from the Mahabharata, and the Sheking, down to Pickwick and White's Selborne, may pass the time, but I cannot perceive how it would strengthen or instruct or delight.

"For instance, it is a mistake to think that every book that has a great name in the history of books or of thought is worth reading. Some of the most famous books are least worth reading. Their fame was due to their doing something that needed in their day to be done. The work done the virtue of the book expresses. Again, I agree with those who say that the steady working down one of these lists would end in the manufacture of that obnoxious product, the prig. A prig has been defined as an animal that is overfed for its size. I think that these bewildering miscellanies would lead to an immense quantity of that kind of overfeeding. The object of reading is not to dip into everything that

even wise men have ever written." And Lord Morley concludes that the object of literature in education is to enable one to comprehend and digest knowledge, to train one's thought in application, flexibility, method, critical exactness, sagacity, address, and expression. "These are the objects of that intellectual perfection which a literary education is destined to give."

HIS OWN COLPORTEUR

Arthur Buies, whose "extraordinary Odyssey" describes him as a boy at Quebec and Rimouski, a youth in Paris, a soldier in Sicily under Garibaldi, a journalist at Montreal—the most brilliant of his day—a geographical explorer all over Canada, an authority on the topography and fauna of the province of Quebec, is sketched by Arthur de Celles in the role of colporteur or vender of his own books. M. de Celles says: "I have never known but one Canadian writer who was enterprising enough to try to make a living off his books, and this one I understand had a small income which he inherited from an aunt. I refer to Arthur Buies. One day he explained his system to me. 'I write my books myself,' said he, 'and then I sell them myself. Thus I get all the profits myself. But what a treadmill! I defy anybody to follow my example!'" From time to time, Buies came to Montreal with his "Chroniques" under his arm, or perhaps it was "Outaouais

Superieur" or even his volume, "Au Portique des Laurentides." He "colportured" or hawked his merchandise from door to door, enlivening his itinerancy with an imitable waggey that was all his own. "One morning he came to see me, quite out of humor with his task. 'Alfred,' he said, the moment he caught sight of me (he always called me Alfred when he expected some service or favor of me) 'you simply must go with me to-day on my rounds. I want you to watch me at work. I know that when you see my labors you will proclaim me a hero, out after the model of a Hercules.' How could I refuse such an appeal?" "I immediately set out with him and now behold us, calling on the novelty merchants, grocers and bakers of Notre Dame street and Saint Jacques. Received with open arms by his old friends, he often confronted indifferent faces and sometimes people absolutely turned the cold shoulder. But he went on his way rejoicing, rising buoyantly above it all."

A Plea for Democracy

In Jowett's translation of Thucydides there is an interesting speech of Anaxagoras, the popular leader, in Syracuse in 415 B. C., from which the following plea for democracy has been extracted:

"I shall be told that democracy is neither a wise nor a just thing, and that those who have the money are most likely to govern well. To which I answer, first of all, that the people is the name of the whole, the oligarchy of a part; secondly, that the rich are the best guardians of the public purse, the wise the best counsellors, and the many, when they have heard a matter discussed, the best judges; and that each and all of these classes have in a democracy equal privileges. Whereas an oligarchy, while giving the people the full share of danger, not merely takes too much of the good things, but absolutely monopolizes them. And this is what the powerful among you and the young would like to have, and what in a great city they will never obtain. O most senseless of men, for such you are indeed, if you do not see the mischief of your own schemes; . . . Yet even now learn if you are stupid, repent if you are guilty; and let your aim be the welfare of the whole country."

The Fringilla Melodia

Happy Song-sparrow, that on woodland side
Or by the meadow sits, and ceaseless sings
His mellow roundelay in russet pride,
Owning no care between his wings.

The verdant fields, the riverside, the road,
The cottage garden, and the orchard green,
When spring with breezy footsteps stirs abroad,
His modest mottled form have seen.

The cedar at the cottage door contains
His nest; the lilac by the walk as well,
From whence arise his silver swelling strains,
That echo loudly down the dell.

Or when the farm boy with his shining spade
Freshening the mould about the garden flowers,
Disturbs him, timid but not yet afraid
He chirps about him there for hours;
And when, his labor o'er, the urchin leaves
The haunted spot, he seeks some lofty spray,
And there with ruffled throat, delighted, weaves,
Gushing with joy, his lovely lay.

—Henry Beck Hirst.

Valona

Valona, or Avlona, where the Italians have again landed troops, lies in the part of Albania least visited by tourists, and the two English travelers who have best described the place, says the Pall Mall Gazette (London), Colonel Leake, the soldier-antiquary, and Lear, the inventor of "Limericks," were both annoyed by an inquisitive populace. Lear got rid of his tormentors, when he had done sketching them, by bouncing on the ground a bit of india rubber, then a novelty, which they took to be an imp. Leake, who always kept a soldier's eye on military possibilities, thought that Avlona was the spot where Caesar contrived to land when all the other ports had been closed against him by the fleet of Pompey. Valona has a growing trade with the Port of London, and supplies us entirely with the tanning material called "valonia."

When Parliament First Met at Westminster

"The sources of the noblest rivers, which spread fertility over continents, and bear richly laden fleets to the sea, are to be sought in wild and barren mountain tracts, incorrectly laid down in maps, and rarely explored by travelers. To such a tract the history of our country during the thirteenth century may not unaptly be compared. Sterile and obscure as is that portion of our annals, it is there that we must seek for the origin of our freedom, our prosperity, and our glory. Then it was that the great English people was formed, that the national character began to exhibit those peculiarities which it has ever since retained, and that our fathers became emphatically islanders— islanders not merely in geographical position, but in their politics, their feelings, and their manners. Then first appeared with distinctness that constitution which has ever since, through all changes, preserved its identity; that constitution of which all the other free constitutions in the world are copies, and which, in spite of some defects, deserves to be regarded as the best under which any society has ever yet existed during many ages. Then it was that the House of Commons, the archetype of all the representative assemblies which now meet, either in the old or in the new world, held its first sittings."

Thus wrote Lord Macaulay.
"The original, or first, institution of

"I AM THE DOOR"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANY of Jesus' utterances seemed simply mysterious enigmas, no doubt, to his Jewish listeners. They were generally puzzled, and at times, when their guilty consciences identified them with the evils he so scathingly exposed and denounced, they were enraged. No wonder, therefore, that when he offered the only method by which they might have gained some enlightenment they said, "He hath a devil, and is mad." Their materiality of thought and personal sense of existence prevented them from grasping the gist of the strong figure he had just used. "I am the door," he had said, "by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved."

Jesus was aware that his hearers were well acquainted with the customs of the Eastern shepherd. They had all no doubt seen among the hills and valleys of Palestine the little round enclosures with the one narrow opening or door through which the sheep might pass into the fold in the evening, subject to examination. There was but one opening and this was, therefore, the only proper entrance. An attempt to enter any other way would be an intrusion that would not be permitted. "All that ever came before me are thieves and robbers," said Jesus. It was, therefore, no insignificant claim that he was making, and it was quickly resented by many of his hearers.

To what was he the door? In his preaching he had declared, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand." Most of those who listened had been anticipating the advent of a great deliverer, a Messiah who would liberate them from the galling yoke of Roman bondage. But to their sense it was an earthly potentate who would establish a worldly kingdom in which the Roman despot might be displaced by the Jewish monarch, and the Roman power by Jewish authority—a mere transfer of the scepter and of the source as well. What was there in this simple teacher to inspire them with hope, yet he "spoke as one having authority." We are told that when they would take him by force to make him a king,

he departed into a mountain by himself alone. And yet he taught that without acknowledging him they could not be saved or set free. "I am the door." What could he mean? They had not yet learned that his kingdom was "not of this world." Their material ambition was the very thing that blinded their eyes.

Regarding Jesus as a mere personality, as the Jews evidently did, has at all times been the means of blinding men to the true import of his teaching. His figures, his parables and his promises are all robbed of their rich treasures by mere personal application or interpretation. On the other hand, when the spiritual concept of his true being—the divine idea which he sought to bring to the consciousness of his disciples—when this is discerned, then his words are seen to be of the most vital significance and fraught with the richest spiritual meaning. Considered in this sense, his reference to himself in the statement, "I am the door," might be interpreted, "The spiritual concept of being is the only entrance or means of approach by which the reality of existence may be understood."

Christian Science regards this recognition of the spiritual sense as the initiatory step in dealing with every question in human experience, and it is because this important point is so frequently forgotten or ignored that so much confusion of thought and so much misunderstanding and misrepresentation seem to exist. All calculations or estimations of life beginning with a material concept as a premise are sure to lead into discord and failure. On page 262 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "The foundation of mortal discord is a false sense of man's origin. To begin rightly is to end rightly. Every concept which seems to begin with the brain begins falsely. Divine Mind is the only cause or Principle of existence." The various methods based on material calculations or so-called mortal or human metaphysical premises,

mere religious rites and ceremonials, human intellect, or will power, etc., are the "thieves and robbers" that would climb up some other way. But an entrance cannot be forced that way and all these must be given up, that an entrance may be gained by the door.

The figure used by Jesus is very significant. The fold is expressive of safety, protection and provision which can never be found except in a knowledge of divine Principle. Men born and nurtured in the false belief that life is in matter, believing themselves to be separated from God, placed at the mercy of passions and temptations, subject to disease and death, yet obliged to provide for their own safety, health and sustenance, do indeed need to know where a refuge is to be found. Every one recognizes that the proper sense of God's universe should be one of security, freedom from fear or apprehension, because of the confidence that all things are governed wisely and lovingly. But without a true knowledge of God men have not known how to find it. Christian Science reveals the fact that man is made in the likeness of God as the Bible declares, that man is spiritual now and it proclaims the kingdom of God as a present reality. The safety of mankind rests therefore upon a change of mind; not upon a change of locality. The door that Christ Jesus opened was the door which opens to spiritual understanding, the only place in which a man is safe, for through it he learns that evil is an illusion, that it is unreal, because it has no divine authority. Furthermore he learns how to overcome the fear of evil and the love of sin for he finds that God is the only power and that the man who reflects God is the only real man. He apprehends also that the sinning race of Adam is not man although this has seemed to be so.

The recognition of spiritual consciousness as the only reality reveals man's true relation to God and the universe; brings thought into touch with the eternal harmony of being, and brings to light the kingdom of heaven, the actual reign of spiritual harmony. A glimpse is gained of the vision described by John in Revelation where he says, "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things have passed away." Through the better understanding of God and man's relation to Him which Christian Science affords, the doubts and fears, cares and anxieties which have hindered an approach to spiritual freedom are removed and the Apocalyptic promise is realized, "Behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it."

IN THE TRENTINO

In his book "Austria: Her People and Her Homelands," James Baker gives us a glimpse of the Trentino. Of the scene which greets one approaching Trieste on foot from the north, he says: "The view ahead of the gray, cloud-capped peaks is very fine, and below are the white village and waterfalls and caves. It is a district full of charm and of Nature's choicest compositions. We cross a little bridge, beneath which the stream rushes, and then we get a peep of the open view beyond. A waterfall dashes beneath the arched road, and as the view opens out the river Adige comes in sight, and the road winds down between high peaked rocks, and then the rich wide valley of Trent comes into view, and the white town lying under the opposite hills, its white houses climbing here and there over the lower wooded slopes. A mass of castellated rock stands isolated in the valley, surrounded with vines, and blocks the view as we enter the town of Trent (Trento or Trient), and pass on over the bridge to the center of the city."

Not far from Trent, between Riva and Mori, is the castle of Lizzana, where Dante lived for some time, and it is said, continues the writer, "that he gleaned an idea for his Inferno from a savagely wild scene that is near here—a great sea of rocks hurled hither and thither." The little train crawls and twists slowly through one part of this labyrinth, "with just space for its passage between the great dark masses of rock."

"From the balcony of the Imperial Hotel in Trent, looking out over the pleasant gardens, with the imposing statue of Dante in the foreground embowered in trees and flowers, one can trace most of the principal buildings of the city. The towers and domes and such bits as the jewel-like morsel of the Torre Verde, or Green Tower, all speak of its history that goes back to pre-Roman days. The epoch that its name at once recalls is that of the sixteenth century,

when the great Council of Trent was held. The church in which the Council sat is much today, with very slight alteration, as it was then, and a picture of the Council, preserved in the church, shows the semi-circular arrangement of seats, and the general ordering of the Council, that sat intermittently, under three Popes, from 1545 to 1563. Many of the seats bear the arms of the families who occupied them. The cathedral is a fine Romanesque building, with two great lions over the north door that are curious. Many of the streets are delightfully quaint, and full of color, with the old arches and palaces."

Catching up With Summer

Richard Le Gallienne, in "October Vagabonds," recounting the pleasant course of a walking trip through New York state, says: "We had caught up with summer on her way to New York, summer all her golden self, though garlanded with wreaths of autumn, and about her the swinging censers of burning weeds."

"It was a wonderful valley we had caught her in, all rolling purple hills softly folding and unfolding in one continuous causeway; a narrow valley, and the hills were high and close and gentle," hinting protection, he thought, "and abundance and never ending peace. Here and there the vivid green of winter wheat struck a note of spring amid all the mauves and ochres."

As the pilgrims came to their village at nightfall, when "the sunshine, like a sinking lake of gold, grew softer and softer behind the uplands," and when the hills "had become as the luminous veil of some ineffable temple," one comrade whispered to the other, "Puis-je de Chavannes!"

Good Company

Keep good company, and you shall be of the number.—George Herbert.

The Plow

Above yon somber swell of land
Thou seest the dawn's grave orange hue,
With one pale streak like yellow sand,
And over that a vein of blue.

The air is cold above the woods;
All silent is the earth and sky.
Except with his own lonely moods
The blackbird holds a colloquy.

Over the broad hill creeps a beam,
Like hope that gilds a good man's brow;
And now ascends the nostril-steam
Of stallward horses come to plow.

Ye rigid Plowmen! bear in mind
Your labor is for future hours.
Advance! spare not! nor look behind!
Plow deep and straight with all your powers!

—Richard Hengist Horne.

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Only those live who do good.—Tolstoy.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1915

South Americans in North America

ONE of the interesting discoveries made of late regarding the existing relationship between the peoples of the United States and those of South America is that in many respects the nations south of the Panama canal know more about North Americans than the latter know about the former. This may seem strange in view of the fact that general education is so widespread in the north. Yet it has been the experience of investigators in the southern latitudes of America that information there regarding North American institutions and so forth is surprisingly accurate.

That many of the young men have attended school or college in the United States may be a reason why the South Americans seem so well acquainted with North American affairs. But there are other reasons. In every large city of the north are to be found natives of South America who have there made their permanent homes. Many of them are engaged in business. Some are teachers, artists, lawyers, even. In fact the study of law is a natural inclination with the South American, and for this reason he stands today in an important place in the domain of international affairs. South Americans in North America study closely the political and economic conditions of the northern republic. They write frequently for their newspapers at home on topics allied to events that concern South America no less than North America. In respect to the consular representatives of the various southern republics they are known as exceptionally skilful and sociable, and in the recent attempt to bring about a closer commercial entente between the two sections of the western world these consuls have taken leading parts.

It may be true that thus far the general public of South America does not understand fully the North American character, but, as compared with what the citizens of the United States know of their southern fellow men, the latter have no reason to fear comparison.

Prohibition Sentiment in the Senate

WITHIN a few days the United States Senate refused to suspend its rules to permit the Sheppard amendment to be offered to a District of Columbia appropriation bill by a vote of 38 to 40. In this case, also, a two thirds vote was necessary to the prohibition measure, whereas it received two votes less than a majority. Not all the senators voted; had they done so it is not likely that the result would have been very different. One despatch from the capital has it that the vote was very disappointing to the prohibitionists. How authoritative this statement is we do not know, but it will strike most intelligent observers of the campaign, we think, that there is nothing discouraging to the prohibition cause in the fact that thirty-eight United States senators out of seventy-eight voting were favorable to an amendment that would operate to make the District of Columbia, the seat of government of the United States, "dry" territory.

Rather, as we view it, should the business interests opposed to prohibition feel disappointed and discouraged by this, their latest "victory." A few more "victories" such as those they have scored lately and their traffic will be doomed. Everything considered, it seems marvelous that a legislative body which a short time ago could not be induced to give prohibition a hearing at all, can now muster on a roll call almost as many voting "dry" as voting the reverse.

Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, whose name the amendment bore, expressed himself as being satisfied that the whole Senate was very close on the proposition, that there was not a difference of more than two votes either way, and that, seeing there was no hope of obtaining the necessary two thirds, it was better to drop the matter for the present. But there was no shade of disappointment in his remarks. And why should there be?

The Gulf Intercoastal Canal

IF ARGUMENTS were lacking in support of the proposition that the internal waterway problem can never be rightly solved until it shall be removed from local considerations and influences and treated as a national question, another, and an eloquent and convincing one, might be found in a discussion now going on in Louisiana and Texas over the gulf intercoastal canal. The complete project, as one Texas contemporary puts it, affects the welfare of people residing along 700 miles of the gulf coast. The plan contemplates tapping the waters of the Mississippi, affording navigation from the interior of the country, from Pittsburgh and other cities of the Ohio valley, and from the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys. Says the Houston Post: "It embraces a grand scheme of river navigation for the great central valleys of the country, reaching from the Rockies across to the Appalachian uplift. The comparatively trivial sum necessary to connect this vast system with 700 miles of coastal channel along the western littoral of the gulf is almost an essential part of the program."

A Louisiana senator and a representative in Congress from that state, according to the San Antonio Express, are said to have given as a reason for not insisting on the inclusion in the river and harbor bill of the item for the intercoastal canal "that they will thereby prejudice the claims of the Mississippi river improvement." The Lake Charles (La.) American-Press, speaking for the western part of its state, calls attention to the fact that a large section of the canal is nearing completion. Within a year, it says, the rice, sulphur and lumber exports from Calcasieu and adjacent parishes will be going by self-propelled barges to the ship's side at Port Arthur or Sabine, and the barges will be coming back loaded with coal and heavy freight shipped through these ports. Within two years, it asserts, the intercoastal route to the Texas ports will be open over half way to New Orleans, and the traffic that New Orleans might have obtained will be lost to it forever.

The Beaumont (Tex.) Journal, commenting on the discussion, after insisting that an appropriation for the intercoastal canal should be granted on its merits as a great public improvement, holds that, in a narrow sense, local interests will be best served if the waterway shall not be carried through. In other words, the lack of connec-

tion with New Orleans will be beneficial to Beaumont, Port Arthur, Orange and Sabine. "Southeast Texas," it adds, "wants the canal completed as soon as possible, but it will not suffer greatly if no more work is ever done than the completion of the link connecting the Calcasieu river with the Sabine which will open a fine trade territory to the ports behind Sabine Pass."

A local view is literally forced upon these newspapers by reason of the "pork-barrel" system of making waterway appropriations. The exchange of support among partisans of various plans not only presses unworthy projects to the front, but it as frequently pushes worthy enterprises to the rear.

The Geologist as a Civic Servant

ONE of the oldest and most renowned of the governmental agencies of the United States is its geological survey. It has had connected with its administration some unusually fine individuals, men who combined technical knowledge with enterprise, courage and integrity, and who thus discovered and saved for the nation wealth of incalculable value, as well as administering one of the best surveys of the kind in the world.

If any layman is of the opinion that this vast country has been fully explored and charted by this survey and that therefore its continuance is needless, he should become informed as to the facts, first as to the labor that lies ahead for the agents of the survey, and second as to the service they have been rendering lately to the government in its enforcement of laws conserving water-power, forest lands and leases of lands producing mineral wealth. Most fortunate for the government in its fight to protect popular interests and to make up its cases so that hostile litigation could not thwart execution of law, has been the fact that it could fall back on the survey experts for evidence and advice in all cases where issues of fact as to soils, mineral deposits and such things were in dispute. Thus fortified the government has been able to cope with forces that otherwise might have thwarted it more frequently.

Too often history emphasizes only the record of the open disputant for a cause and overlooks the service of the man who made up the case on its evidential side. The suit at law seems to be won by the brilliant court advocate; but he knows that his victory is due to the office counsellor and investigator who "got up" the brief. Lest it be inferred that the success of the "conservation" movement in the United States has been wholly due to presidents, attorney-generals, secretaries of the interior, and civilian champions, it may be well to call attention to the civic service of geologists who keep in the background but who all the time are making their technical knowledge count on the side of law and justice.

Enforcement of the Immigration Law

IN THE annual report of the commissioner-general of immigration, just rendered to Congress, there is not much material bearing on the theory of the national restriction policy, present or future. Evidence of this kind in the possession of the commissioner and his subordinates already has been put at the disposal of Congress and has had its effect in shaping the proposed new law.

What the report does make clear is that the department is understaffed, underpaid and overworked, a far from creditable state of affairs. No law, whether more or less restrictive than the present one, is worth enacting unless it is to be enforced thoroughly and effectively. To see just why, with the admission fees of immigrants producing the revenue they do, there should be any nigardliness or inefficient administration of the service, is difficult. The commissioner in this report intimates perversion of this fund to other ends than those for which it is collected.

One of the most important and most debatable sections of this report has to do with complications facing the commissioner owing to failure of the statutes and the courts to define explicitly the rights of aliens who find their way to the United States from the insular possessions, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. Not until this detail of the law is expounded authoritatively will the country be free from possible complications with nations whose subjects seek admission to the mainland on the ground of a status previously acquired in the dependencies.

To the credit of the non-English press of the United States be it said that it has heartily cooperated with the department in its effort to distribute immigrants throughout the country and to find suitable surroundings for the newcomers. Journalism is thus proving its civic devotion and also its practical power and serviceability.

Federal Legislative Reference Bureau

NO FORCES of reaction should be allowed openly or covertly to weaken or to put out of existence the legislative reference bureau at Madison, Wis., and at Washington, D. C. The federal bureau has not been tested long enough to show its serviceability, and on that ground alone deserves fair play and the funds wherewith to develop along lines originally marked out for it. Five years hence, if it has not proved its capacity to aid lawmakers, administrators and citizens, it may, we think, rightly be given up; but even then it should be frankly and squarely done and for avowed reasons. To starve a new bureau through dread of its ultimate strength as a light-bringer is as crafty as it is cruel. A Congress that sincerely wishes to perfect the machinery by which the library bearing its name may best serve the ends for which it is lavishly supported will not fail to make appropriations for maintenance of the library's reference bureau. The logic of events is all on the side of any plan that will increase lawmakers' knowledge of comparative legislation and make statutes more explicit and accurate in phrasing and terminology and more conformable to fundamentals of law and equity.

To defend all that may have been said or done by persons in charge of the Wisconsin legislative reference bureau during the heated political campaigns and thoroughgoing social transformations through which the state has passed, is not necessary in order to challenge the critics of the bureau who would abolish it. All commonwealths need something of the kind in connection with state library administration if law-shaping and law-drafting are to take on a more precise and informed character in the United States, which is a result to be labored for if for no other reason than to lessen the volume and costs of litigation, to reduce the labors of the courts, and to bring legislation into something like uniformity over increasingly large areas of territory.

Changing the National Constitution

THOSE who founded the United States government gave patient and grave consideration, first to the framing of a constitution, and second to devising means whereby the alteration of this constitution, with regard to the popular right to self-government, should be as difficult as it was possible to make it. They succeeded in their purpose very well indeed. To amend the United States constitution requires, as a rule, a long preliminary educational period, the consent of the two houses of Congress, by a two thirds vote, the submission of the proposed amendment to the several states, and finally, the ratification of the amendment by three fourths of the Legislatures of the states. Notwithstanding this, the instrument has actually been amended seventeen times, twice within the last two years, the latest amendment providing for the direct election of United States senators.

It does not appear that public interests have suffered by reason of the difficulty of changing the organic law of the nation, but rather, that they have been safeguarded and conserved. We are told that prominent civic reform workers are now about ready to launch a movement designed to simplify and to make easier the method of altering the constitution of the United States; that they have actually agreed upon the form of a bill with this end in view to be introduced in Congress before Feb. 1. An excuse for the measure is based on the contention that the method of submitting proposed changes is unworkable. The fact that it has been possible to have seventeen amendments ratified since the foundation of the republic is, in our opinion, a sufficient refutation of this claim.

It ought not to be a simple or an easy thing to alter the fundamental law. The fundamental law should not be changed, we think, until popular opinion is manifestly ready for the change. The constitution of the United States in the past has met every possible exigency arising under the operation of the government to which it gives animation, coherence and power, even to the extent of providing a means by which it may be adapted to all the requirements and conditions incident to human progress.

Unless we greatly misunderstand public temper, a proposal likely to subject the constitution of the United States to the influence of passing agitation and emotionalism will meet with very little favor at this time when the general drift of opinion is toward conservative methods of government and sanity in administration.

Boston Children's Museum

THE mayor of Boston is urging that the city park department evacuate the Parkman house on Beacon street and set up its headquarters in the remote Pinebank region of the park system near Jamaica Plain, which is now set apart for the admirable uses of the children's museum. If economy, as the finance commission insists, makes removal from the Parkman house necessary, the park department can, we understand, find quarters in the city hall that have just been vacated by removal of officials to the new annex. Such a move evidently would facilitate transaction of business of the department, and, in addition, enable it to work readily with affiliated agencies of the government; whereas removal to Pinebank would prevent a maximum of operating efficiency and also inconvenience nearly all citizens doing business with the department and likewise all employees. Considered simply as a detail of effective urban government we believe the mayor's plan is faulty.

As for the children's museum, it is difficult to see where it could find a new site equally suited for its unique work, were it to be evicted. Its pioneer service as an affiliated but not formally related part of the city's educational plant is steadily drawing to it from other lands and from all parts of the United States educators, library and museum officials and civic reformers, who realize the merit of its practice. In the year and a half of its existence it has had 150,000 children and youth come to it for instruction and recreation of a high sort. The testimony of persons who know the district in which the museum is situated is that it is raising standards of conduct among youth who frequent the adjacent parks. Through supervised study of nature, and opening up of new meanings in regard to plants, insects, birds and animals, lads previously destructive and lawless change their manners and morals as well as their pastimes. So that any estimate of the service of the museum has to include this phase of its influence.

It seems fair to expect that when it is made clear to the mayor how well suited for its present purposes the Pinebank property is, and how unsuited it is for park department headquarters he will cease pressing his plan of substitution.

Pan-Pacific Conference Opportune

AN EXTRA meeting of the American Historical Association has been called for next July, to be held conjointly with the American Asiatic Society and under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco. Nations facing on the Pacific ocean are to be represented by men competent to deal with past history and present facts. Nothing pertinent to intelligent understanding of changes wrought by territorial expansion of the United States, construction of the Panama canal, Canada's initiation as a military unit of the British empire, China's political revolution, Japan's alliances with its whilom rivals, Russia's development of northern Asia, and South America's increased share in a Pan-American policy will be overlooked in the discussions that are to follow presentation of formal papers on these and other themes.

Such enterprise and prevision are commendable. The Chicago exposition of 1893 was notable on the intellectual side because of its congress of religions. The exposition at St. Louis in 1904 brought together a remarkable assembly of savants from all parts of the world, who, as specialists, furnished material out of which a synthetic view could be taken of the world's then available knowledge. Now San Francisco, certain of the large part in international as well as national trade which it is to play as a seaport, and stirred by visions of the role that the Pacific coast states are to play in history as the scroll unrolls, summons a pan-Pacific congress of thinkers who will read the future of the Pacific-fronting nations in the light of their past and present. The propriety of the plan should not obscure its strategy, tactically considered. Sometimes the obvious is the really subtle course. Sometimes an opportunity is so wide that it is overlooked just because it is so spacious. This is a case where common sense and vision meet, where opportunity has been seen and seized.

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PRICE TWO CENTS

TWO PLANS FOR BAR ENTRANCE CHANGES HEARD

One Petition Seeks Lower Standard of Requirements—Other Asks General Education Test for All Applicants

OPPOSITION STATED

Equal Opportunity Enters Into Various Arguments Which Are Made Before Massachusetts Examiners at Court House

Opposition developed to the proposed changes in the rules of the Massachusetts bar examiners regarding the qualifications of applicants for admission to the bar at a hearing before the examiners at the courthouse today.

The hearing was given on two petitions for changes, one from Representative Lomasney of Boston to lower the present standard and the other from a number of prominent Massachusetts attorneys to require all applicants, whether or not they hold degrees from institutions of higher learning, to take a preliminary examination as to general education.

Supporters of the first petition believe that the standard should be lowered so that applicants who have been unable to get graduated from high school or college would have an equal chance with the others. Signers of the second petition say the ideal of equality demands that a college graduate should be required to take the examination in general subjects given to persons of less education.

Representative Lomasney's petition was opposed on the ground that the legal profession requires an education equal to that now demanded for admission to the bar. To lower the standard would be unwise and dangerous, it was stated.

Petitioner States Reasons

Objection was made to the other proposed change on the ground that the holder of a college degree had taken such an examination before his admission to college and should not be required to go to the time and trouble of reviewing these general subjects.

Speaking on behalf of his petition, Mr. Lomasney said that he believed that there should be a standard and that standard he would make one year's attendance in the day or evening high school.

Students with a grammar school training or one year in a day or evening high school should not be debarred from taking the bar examination, he said; if he had sufficient knowledge to pass this examination he should be allowed to practice law.

Mr. Lomasney further said that he would be willing to have the requirements two years instead of one.

Judge Wait Is Heard

Judge William C. Wait of the superior court, one of the signers of the second petition, declared that no mere record of graduation should be allowed to make one applicant eligible and the lack of such a record make another ineligible. He believed in a high standard but wished all applicants to be required to take the same examination.

Herbert Parker, former attorney-general, another signer of the petition, advocated any changes that might be necessary to permit a person who may have been prevented from getting certain forms of modern schooling, to take the examination providing he had a general education of high quality.

Edwin H. Abbott, William G. Thompson and Charles C. Ramsey spoke in opposition to lowering the standard.

HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS REPORTS ON FOUR BILLS

The legislative house committee on ways and means has reported the following appropriation bills:

For the payment of state and military aid and expenses in connection therewith, \$717,350.

For expenses in connection with the taking of the decennial census, \$250,000.

For salaries and expenses in the bureau of statistics, \$115,400.

For salaries and expenses in the department of the surgeon-general, \$8900.

WELLESLEY PLANS FOR ITS MID-YEAR

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Heads are being bent over text-books with great diligence these days at Wellesley. Social activity is temporarily slack. The "mid-years" approach. Beginning on Tuesday the girls begin taking examinations that will determine their standing for half the college year. They will not be through with them until Feb. 5.

Following immediately the glee club will give its annual concert and dance on the night of Feb. 5 at the Copley-Plaza. This is one of the brilliant social events of the Wellesley season.

VALUE OF LATIN IN COMMERCIAL BRANCHES IS TOLD

Dorchester Experience in Language Aid to Stenography and Other Studies Opens Meeting

Latin was the subject considered by members of the Eastern Massachusetts section of the Classical Association of New England at its eighth annual meeting this morning in Harvard hall, Cambridge. Prof. Charles Burton Gulick of Harvard, president, presided. William L. Anderson, head of the commercial department of the Dorchester high school, speaking on "Latin for Its Utility," told how Latin has proved valuable in the commercial courses. It has been of the most practical help in stenography, he said, and has greatly strengthened the work in English. It has proved of such a benefit that pupils in other departments who have not had it are asking for Latin instruction, he said.

Mr. Anderson was followed by Miss Bertha M. Boody, dean of Radcliffe, who took the position that while Latin is invaluable to some students, there are others who would better spend their time on other subjects. She was inclined to think that too much stress was laid upon it as a prime necessity for all.

A lantern talk on Greek and Roman art was given by Huger Elliott of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and Prof. William S. Ferguson of Harvard University talked on the past and present of Greece with special reference to its economic contrasts. Dr. Samuel V. Colee, president of Wheaton College, spoke on Virgil and Tennyson.

George H. Browne, principal of Browne and Nichols school in Cambridge, was elected president. Frederic A. Tupper, head master of the Brighton high school, goes on the executive committee for seven years in place of Dr. Alice Walton of Wellesley College whose term expired. Clarence W. Gleason of the Roxbury Latin school remains as secretary.

CITY OF LAWRENCE STARTS WORK ON MUNICIPAL PLAN

A. C. Coney to Help Make Survey of Traffic Conditions and Possibilities

Arthur C. Coney of Cambridge has been appointed the consultant of the city planning board of the City of Lawrence and has already started upon a preliminary survey of the city.

The consultant is expected to make a thorough study of traffic regulations and possible improvements, and to plan some way of improving the Spicket river.

Mr. Coney is a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects, of the general committee of the national city planning conference, a member of the Massachusetts homestead commission, secretary of the Cambridge housing committee and consultant of the Cambridge city planning board.

NEW WELLINGTON BRIDGE TO BE OPENED SOON

If the new Wellington bridge is satisfactory to the inspectors of the public service commission through Fellows service on the Elevated will be resumed one week from today. This was announced by President Bancroft of the Elevated today when he filed a petition with the commission asking that inspectors visit the new structure and be sure it is strong enough to support the 50-ton cars that will be run over it.

The car tracks have just been laid. It will be April before pedestrians will be able to cross. When the through service is resumed it will be the first since April, when the bridge was burned.

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Art and Literature.....	8
News of art museums.....	8
New York art news.....	8
London art notes.....	8
Horace Annelsley Vachell.....	9
Report of Boston Art Museum.....	9
German art notes.....	9
Chicago artists' traveling show.....	9
Canadian history in French.....	12
New light on William Penn.....	12
French and American literary notes.....	12
Automobiles.....	Page 13
Exports of automobile trucks.....	13
American A. A. for national registration.....	13
Motorists and motorcycle notes.....	13
Army and Navy Orders.....	Page 8
Business and Finance.....	Pages 24-25
Stock market quotation.....	24
Financial review of the week.....	25
Business continues to expand.....	25
Weather report.....	25
Children's Department.....	Page 18
Editorials.....	Page 28
Efficacy in the work of peace.....	28
Business situation reviewed.....	28
University and school teacher.....	28
Shopkeeping dishonesty in Orient.....	28
Unity or dualism in education.....	28
To study hard.....	28
General News.....	1
Boys industrial school plans.....	1
Increase in freight rates.....	2
Grain harvest in Scotland.....	3
New England patents issued.....	4
Arlington station hearing set.....	4

PRESIDENT TO MAKE SPEECHES TO AID SHIP BILL

Cabinet Meeting Discusses Administration Measure for Craft Purchase and Plans to Present Wilson View to the People

REASONS TO BE GIVEN

Effort Will Be Made to Explain to the Nation What Is Held to Be Necessity of Passing Measure at Present Session

WASHINGTON—Although President Wilson still does not admit the possibility of the failure of the government ship purchase plan during this session, despite the decision of the Senate Republicans to continue their unalterable opposition, the administration program for bringing before the country the reasons for insisting upon the passage of the bill became known Friday night after a long cabinet meeting, at which the question was discussed.

Secretary Redfield is to speak in the South, discussing chiefly the shipping bill, and President Wilson himself, in an address before two large national conventions within the next two weeks, plans to discuss the measure at length. Other steps, not yet decided on, probably will be taken to inform the people concerning the bill.

The argument of Senator Lodge and other Republican senators that the country is apt to get into complications with European nations through the purchase of ships of Germany or other belligerents, was met Friday night with plain intimations from cabinet members that the administration can be depended on not to buy any ships which will cause trouble.

Administration leaders continue to express confidence that there will be no necessity for an extra session of Congress. Secretary Daniels says he is going ahead with the plan for the trip of the President through the Panama canal to the San Francisco exposition immediately after the closing of the present session.

The Democratic majority in the Senate Friday voted to take a recess until Monday in order to perfect the ship purchase bill. An all-day caucus was to be held today in the hope of reaching final agreement on all features of the measure. The Democrats resumed their caucus Friday night.

ALABAMA ACT FOR PROHIBITION IN EFFECT JULY 1

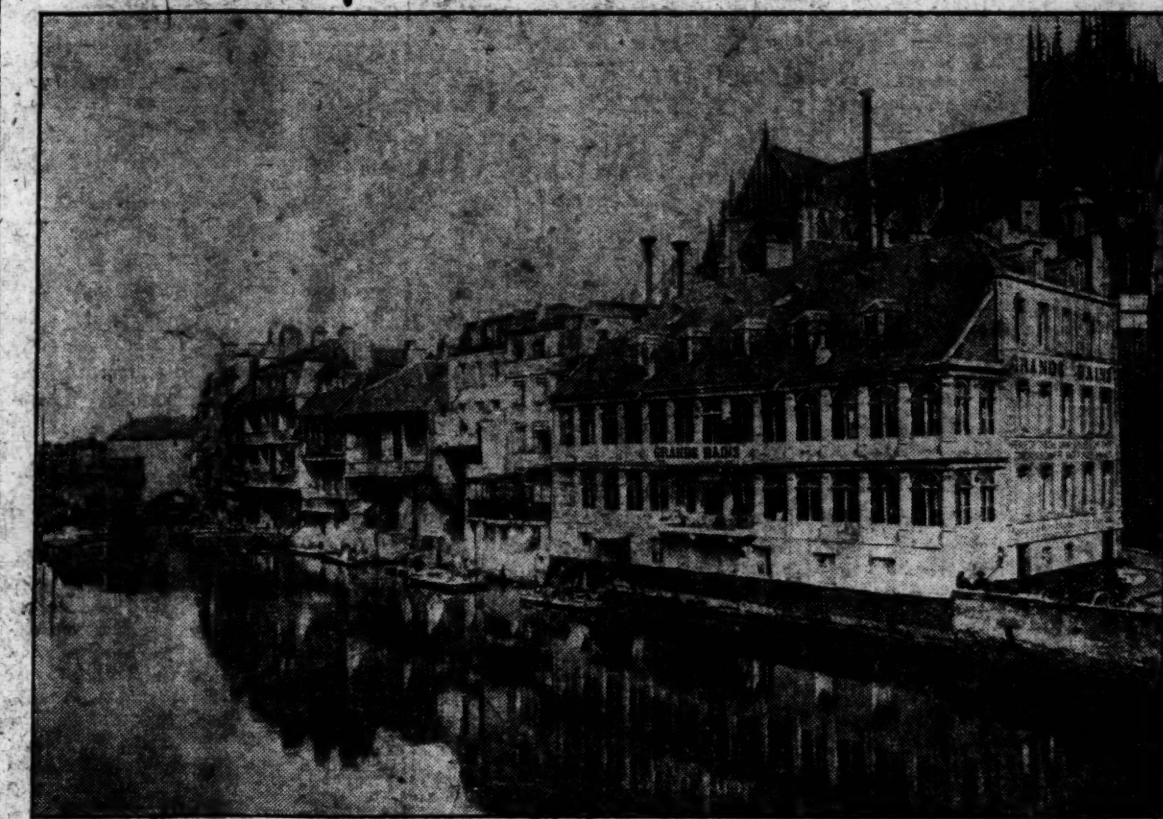
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama will become a prohibition state July 1 under the related measures which became law Friday without executive approval.

Within a few hours after Governor Henderson had vetoed the bills and asked that the prohibition question be submitted to voters at a special election, both houses voted down his proposal and repassed the bills by large majorities.

The prohibition measures reenact the law repealed in 1911 after it had been in force two years. Under the 1911 local option law all but eight of the 67 counties have voted for prohibition.

ELEVEN SEEK TO BE BROOKLINE ASSESSOR

With the announcement yesterday by Paul Tucker that he would be a candidate for assessor in Brookline, the total number of candidates for that office was raised to 11. Dr. George L. Perin, president of the Franklin Square House of Boston, is a candidate for the school committee.



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York)
Scene in Metz at the Prefecture bridge

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL BUILDING IS SOON TO RISE

Administration Section and One Shop Wing for Immediate Construction in Bid Call Just Issued—Plans Are Discussed

With the call today for bids on the new building for the Boston Industrial School for Boys, it is expected that the structure will be finished and ready for occupancy for the opening of school in September, 1916. The building is to be located on the lot of ground bounded by Parker, Caldwell, Archibald and Hallock street, south of Huntington avenue, in the rear of the Wentworth Institute.

The building will be of collegiate Gothic architecture, of reinforced concrete construction with exterior of brick and stone. James E. McLaughlin is the architect. Only a part of the building is to be put up at this time. This, it is estimated, is to cost \$250,000. This will include the administration building and a wing for the shops. Eventually additions will form a rectangle enclosing three sides of the main building. These will be put up as needed.

The main or administration building will include three stories and a basement. The latter will contain a lunchroom seating 500 students at one time, a teachers' lunch room, lockers, wardrobe, lavatories, shower baths, store rooms, a gymnasium, the boiler and generating rooms. All the apparatus for the heating, lighting and ventilation of the building and the generation of power will be laid out in open order so that it can be used for laboratory purposes in connection with the shops.

First Floor Arrangement

The first floor of the administration building will contain the offices, teachers' room, library, class rooms and assembly hall. The latter will contain a gallery extending to the second floor. The remainder of the second floor will be used for class and store rooms. Class rooms, laboratories and work rooms will occupy the third floor.

The wings for shops are to be two stories high including the basements, which are to be on a level with the street. The immediate front of the shop buildings, however, will have an additional story. Each wing will have a length of 200 feet with a width of 60 feet.

The basement of the one to be erected at once will contain the machine shop and wood-working rooms together with tool, finishing, and store rooms and lavatories. On the floor above, or first floor, will be the printing, electrical work and sheet metal departments. The second story will have an area of 80 square feet and will be used for drawing rooms.

The buildings will be thoroughly lighted, having all the glass that can well be arranged in them, and the construction will be first class throughout.

Temporary Capacity 500

The new buildings now to be erected will accommodate 500 pupils. It is expected that they will be filled from the start as the school now has 180 day pupils and a waiting list of 300. This number is increased by the evening school that is conducted in the same place, the old Brimmer building, and will be increased still further by the part-time work and the school for the training of industrial teachers that it is planned to put into the new plant as soon as it is ready for occupancy.

It is regarded as a remarkable thing that a boy seldom leaves this school until he graduates from it, and many stay for a third year, says William C. Crawford, the principal. The regular school course is planned for two years, but with the longer hours and elimination of recess and noon periods it equals

(Continued on page five, column two)

STATE BRANCH OF WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY IS FORMED

Seventy-Five Assemble to Plan Massachusetts Work of National Amity Movement

Massachusetts branch of the Woman's Peace Party was organized at the Arlington Street church today. When this organization was started at Washington recently Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes was named chairman of the Bay State branch to take charge until a president is named. About 75 women and several men gathered at the church and made preliminary plans of organization.

Brief addresses were made by Mrs. Henry C. Mulligan, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Forbes; Mrs. Edwin D. Mead; Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews; and Miss Margaret M. James.

The following officers were chosen for the Massachusetts branch: Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes of Milton, appointed state chairman; by the national committee; vice-presidents, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Miss Hester Cunningham, Mrs. Norwood P. Hallowell, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Mrs. H. C. Mulligan, Miss Katherine McDowell Rice; Mrs. John Codman, Mrs. William B. Thurber, Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw and Mrs. James Van Sickle; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird; executive secretary, Mrs. Glendower Evans, corresponding secretary, Miss Margaret M. James; chairman committee on meetings, Miss Rose Nichols; chairman committee on publicity and propaganda, Mrs. Lucia A. Mead.

The organization gives a luncheon at the Hotel Somerset next Saturday at 1 p. m., when Mme. Rosika Schwimmer of Budapest will speak. Men will be welcome.

COTTON STEAMER DACIA TO SAIL THIS AFTERNOON

GALVESTON, Tex.—Cleared for Rotterdam via Norfolk, Va., and with hatches sealed, the former Hamburg-American line steamship Dacia, now owned by E. N. Reitung of New York and Marquette, Mich., did not sail early today as scheduled. Her steam was up, but delay in completing her papers caused a postponement of her sail till afternoon.

The Dacia carries 11,000 square bales of cotton, a cargo valued by the shippers at \$880,000. Sixteen cents per pound, or \$80 per bale, is to be paid for the cotton laid down in Bremen. Capt. George McDonald said he did not expect to deviate from the usual course of steamships.

S. S. WILHELMINA OFF FOR GERMANY WITH FOOD CARGO

NEW YORK—The American-owned steamer Wilhelmina, flying the United States flag and loaded with about \$200,000 worth of foodstuffs consigned by an American commission firm to an American citizen in Germany, passed out to sea Friday night, entering on the first voyage of its kind undertaken by any vessel from an American port in nearly six months.

The cargo consists of grain, meats and dried fruits, and is intended, according to the shippers, the W. L. Green Commission Company of St. Louis, for consumption by the civilian population of Germany. Their counsel hold the cargo conditional contraband and plan a protest if it is seized.

According to advices from Washington it is understood that the British government has not been consulted concerning the voyage of the Wilhelmina and that the state department has advised the charter parties of their legal rights to take such cargo to Germany, provided the food is not for the use of the German government or army.

BOMBARDMENT CHECKS ALLIES IN APREMONT

Statement Issued From Official Quarters in Paris Says French Were Prevented From Retaking Trenches Near St. Mihiel

GERMANS TELL GAINS

Headquarters in Berlin Announce That Germans Drove French From Heights in the Vosges, Near Cernay

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The official communique reports a very violent bombardment of Nieuport and the usual artillery fighting elsewhere. The Allies' infantry made progress east of the Lombaertzyde high road, while near Berry-au-Bac, the trench which the Allies evacuated owing to a violent bombardment was retaken by them.

In the Perthes region, the Germans failed in an attack, Wednesday night, northwest of Beausjour; but southeast of St. Mihiel in the forest of Apremont, a very violent bombardment prevented the French from retaking 150 meters of German trenches captured the previous day.

Northwest of Pont-a-Mousson in the Bois-le-Prete, the Germans retook part of the trenches captured from them Wednesday, but the French are holding their ground in the rest of the position.

In Alsace, an infantry engagement in the Hartmannsweilerkopf district continues with fierce hand-to-hand struggles. Saturday morning—the official communique reports a renewed German activity southeast of Ypres. In the Argonne, sharp attacks occurred at the Fontaine Madame and Marie Therese works.

At Fontaine Madame, the Germans were repulsed after two vigorous counter-attacks. At the Marie Therese works, the fighting lasted all day, the Allies maintaining their positions.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Headquarters report that the trench captured by the Germans southwest of Berry-au-Bac, Wednesday, was abandoned and blown up, having been partially destroyed by the wall of a factory collapsing. The French attack north of Verdun was repulsed.

Small French detachments holding out in the neighborhood of the German positions, south of St. Mihiel, following Wednesday's battle, were driven back to their former positions by the German advance. The battle for Croix-des-Lermes, northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, continues. In the Vosges, north of Cernay, the Germans drove the French from the heights of the Hartmannsweilerkopf hills, taking two officers and 125 men prisoners.

GERMAN U-19 SINKS BRITISH VESSEL DURWARD

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 23.—The German submarine U-19 sank the Durward, a British steamer sailing from Leith to Rotterdam. About 20 miles from the Hook of Holland the submarine appeared, made the crew enter boats, and then sank the merchantman.

The submarine towed the boats to the neighborhood of Maas lightship then left them.

AUSTRIANS ATTACK MONTENEGRINS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CETTINJE, Jan. 23.—The official report states that the Austrians made a fierce artillery attack on the Montenegrin position on Mt. Lovtchen, the guns of the fleet assisting. The bombardment lasted the whole day of Jan. 21, but did no material damage.

STEAMER TO WAIT HERE FOR REPAIRS

Before loading 40,000 bushels rye and 37,000 bushels wheat for Bergen, Norway, the steamer Malmanger, which arrived here Thursday from Manchester, will be overhauled and repaired at a cost estimated at \$6000. Repairs will take seven days. Adverse conditions were encountered at sea, the steamer being in ballast trim. The water ballast tank burst. New tank covers will be required, and machinery, pumps, etc., will need overhauling.

CAPITAL TO HAVE STATUE OF EMMET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—In the spring a statue of Robert Emmet is to be unveiled in the National Gallery of Art of the Smithsonian Institution, this city. It is expected that men of Irish descent from all parts of the United States will attend. Jerome Connor is the sculptor.

IN BUKOWINA THE AUSTRIANS CENTER FORCES

Simultaneously With Report of Concentration the Petrograd Headquarters Tell of Russians Keeping Close to Germans

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Jan. 23.—The headquarters staff reports that on the right bank of the lower Vistula up to Chorzele, 25 miles northeast of Mlaw, and still further east, the Russians continued to keep in close contact with the Germans, fighting of secondary importance taking place.

Elsewhere has occurred the usual cannonading. In the Bukowina district the concentration of large Austrian forces has been noticed.

BERLIN, Friday—According to a report from headquarters the situation in the eastern war theater is unchanged.

CANADIAN STEPS TAKEN FOR NEW ARMY CONTINGENT

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Gen. Sam Hughes, Canada's minister of militia, arrived here Friday to make final arrangements for the enlistment of the third Canadian contingent.

The second contingent has been in training at many local centers for weeks, and orders are expected at any time to move to the Atlantic seaboard.

The first contingent of 30,000 men was sent across the Atlantic in one flotilla of transports, but it is believed the second and third will be sent in single vessels, to avoid attack by submarines.

A deputation of Hindus asked General Hughes to be allowed to join the colors. After making inquiry as to the possibility of raising a regiment of Hindus among the residents of British Columbia, the general agreed to take up the matter with the war office.

General Hughes was the guest at a luncheon Friday of Vancouver business men. Two hundred women sat in the gallery during the luncheon, knitting socks for soldiers.

PROF. TAFT GUEST OF NEW YORK BAR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Prof. William H. Taft was elected an honorary member of the New York State Bar Association at its thirty-eighth annual meeting here Friday, upon the nomination of Edgar M. Cullen, former chief justice of the court of appeals.

He delivered an address on "State Constitutions," in which he referred particularly to the near approach of the constitutional convention in this state and the questions that are to come before it. Reports by committees on a number of important subjects were submitted and adopted and Judge Alton B. Parker, president, delivered his annual address.

CUSTOMS FORCE MOVES TO TOWER

Removal of the United States customs force from the temporary quarters on Tremont street to the nearly completed tower above the old custom house is in progress today. Large two-horse trucks are conveying counters, chairs, desks, safes and other office equipment, and officials expect to have every article in the new quarters tonight.

All day tomorrow about 70 clerks and other employees will work in the new tower, and by Monday morning the force will be ready for business in their new quarters.